THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LORD AINSLEY.

He Turns Out to be a Common Blackleg —Where all the Fine Clothes, the Revenue, and Presents Came From—The Horror of His Fiancee, the Victim of a Confidence Nobleman.

New York is again all agog with wonder and amazement. One of its sweetest dreams has suddenly been dispelled. It fondly believed that a genuine lord was vegetating within its limits. The *Sun* of this morning, in an article which we append, dissipates all of this pleasant vision:—

The short and mysterious career of the individual calling himself Lord Hubert Le Roy, Ainsley has considerably agitated our up-town fashionables, and since his sudden and unexpected departure many inquiries have been made regarding his position, pedigree, title, and means. These inquiries, it is evident, should have been made when his "Lordship" first appeared in metropolitan society, and before he was received so eagerly and entertained so sumptuously as he was by many of our best families. His advent and exodus have, however, taught them a lesson from which they ought to profit, and have once more proved the shallowness of what is called "our best society."

HIS DEBUT AT NEWPORT.

We first made the acquaintance of "Lord" Ainsley in July last, at Newport, where he was at that time quite prominent, but, strange to say, was registered on the hotel books as simply "Mr. H. Le Roy, London, England." He dressed exceedingly "nobby," drove a splendid turnout, paid his hotel bills honestly, danced, flirted, and enjoyed himself generally among the fair sex, and was regarded by match-making mammas to be the most eligible man it had ever been their good fortune to meet.

HE CAPTURES A NEW YORK BELLE.

While at Newport he chanced to fall in with the beautiful Miss Martin, of Staten Island, with whom he at once fell desperately in love. Strange to say, his love appeared to be returned; but the mother of the young lady evidently looked with distrust upon the modern "Romeo," and did all in her power to break up the sudden attachment and prevent the meetings of the lovers. The efforts of Mrs. Martin were unfortunately not successful, and when Mr. H. Le Roy left Newport, he was congratulated upon securing such a charming *fiancee* as Miss Martin. Subsequent to this, at one of the hops of Union Hall, Saratoga, we were shown "Lord Ainsley," whom we at once recognized as Mr. H. Le Roy. For two days he made himself conspicuous at the different hotels, spent a great deal of money, and invariably paid his bills; which, considering the facts now known, is remarkable.

HIS WELCOME IN NEW YORK SOCIETY.

From the Springs he came to New York, and at once commenced to entertain in such an unusual style of elegance and liberality as to excite the attention of fashionable society and make himself quite famous. In a little while the sensation he evidently desired to make was created, and he was for a month the great social lion in this city. He was deluged with invitations to dine, and his society was courted on all occasions. Possessing a fine education, and being evidently familiar with good society, Lord Ainsley made a good and strong impression upon his friends, who followed him from pillar to post. No one stopped to ask who he was, what was his position and standing. Oh, no! he had money and was a lord, and that was enough for New York toadies. Soon the news of his engagement was whispered in social circles, and his friend Captain Oliver, of Twenty-third street, thought it was necessary that a *dejeuner* should be given to the happy man in order to announce the fact to the public.

HIS TRIP TO CANADA TO VISIT PRINCE ARTHUR.

Soon after this entertainment, Lord Ainsley suddenly left for Canada, and it was given out that he had gone to visit his "old friend Prince Arthur." We have since ascertained that the Prince entirely repudiates the lord, and professes ignorance of having ever seen him, but thinks he has heard of Ainsley in London. Undoubtedly he has, for the latter in 1867 was conspicuous on all public occasions, and frequently figured in some rather disreputable affairs. Upon the return of Lord Ainsley from his "jolly Canadian trip," a second *dejeuner* was given at Captain Oliver's residence, Lord Ainsley this time officiating as host. The extensiveness and elegance of the entertainment formed a new topic of conversation in society, and the high-standing name of the liberal host was on everybody's tongue.

INQUIRIES ABOUT HIM, AND THEIR RESULT.

Meanwhile the mother of the *fiancee* had hastily despatched to London an intimate friend to ascertain all he could of Ainsley, his family, reputation, and to seek for a confirmation of the statements he had told of his house at the West End, coach and four, servants, and position. The friend arrived safely in London, and at once started upon his errand. The result can be told in a few words.

AN EX-VALET AND A GAMBLER.

It was learned on the best and most trustworthy authority that the lord was no lord at all; that he was a gambler, a frequenter of low places, and, in a word, an adventurer. He is not known at all in London fashionable circles, and if he ever was, is now unrecognized. His mother, who died a few years ago, was a second-rate actress in a Berlin theatre, and his father at present is engaged in the livery-stable business in the lowest part of the city of London. Ainsley's right name is Radford, and as a *valet* to a wealthy French gentleman in Paris, acquired his education—an education which has so assisted him in palming himself upon the too credulous American people.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISCOVERY.

Upon gaining this intelligence, which she had anticipated, Mrs. Martin at once forbade Ainsley ever entering her house again, and annulled the engagement between him and her daughter. The scene is described as having been very stormy, during which the discarded Romeo exhibited the utmost coolness. Ainsley contrived, however, to meet the young lady at various times and places, who had not ceased to love him notwithstanding the astonishing disclosures that had come to light, stamping him as an impostor, and the wedding day was decided upon. It was agreed that the marriage should be clandestine. Cards were issued and all the preparations made, and upon Miss Martin expressing her determination to wed "her dear Hubert" in spite of everything and everybody, the foolish girl was discarded by her mother and relations, with the exception of an aunt, at whose house up town the marriage was solemnized. The wedding occurred, and was followed by an English wedding breakfast, of which all the assembled company partook. Several respectable New Yorkers were present at the ceremony, who at that time did not know the character of their host—Dick Radford!

Little remains to be said, and we refrain from all remarks and comments. It was an unfortunate affair, and has brought sorrow and disgrace upon an estimable and highly respectable family. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Radford are now in Philadelphia, and will probably never return to New York society.

SHERMAN.

His Views on the Removal of the Capital.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1869.—*Col. George Knapp, St. Louis:*—Dear Sir—I see some of my friends are concerned at what I am reported to have said at a supper party here about the removal of the capital. I did not know that the matter was reported at all, nor do I known what words were attributed to me. I did say that I did not believe the capital would be removed in our day, and that the public buildings here could not be torn down, and re-erected elsewhere, etc. As to St. Louis, I remember well to have said I preferred a residence in St. Louis to one in Washington; because it was a city full of life, commerce and manufactures, instead of a mere place of office routine.

Of course, my opinion on this agitated question of removal is no better than yours, or of any other private individual; but if you want to know what I think of it I am willing to say that, in my judgment, the capital of the United States, if removed to the valley of the Mississippi within the next twenty years, will not go to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago, because neither of these cities would or should surrender the exclusive jurisdiction necessary for the National Capital. To-day neither the nor any other citizen of St. Louis would consent, nor would the State of Missouri consent, to give up St. Louis county to the absolute jurisdiction of Congress. You might agree to have the capital at Carondelet, or on the Jefferson Barracks tract below the Des Peres; but that is not St. Louis, and it would necessitate the building not only of the vast fire-proof buildings for the Government offices, but the houses, hotels, stores, etc., for the persons connected with the public service.

In my opinion, if the capital is changed from Washington to the West, a new place will be chosen on the Mississippi river several hundred miles above St. Louis, and the parties to be immediately benefitted are willing to make use of your St. Louis influences to get the idea started. I have interests in St. Louis, and, if allowed to vote on this question, I would vote against surrendering St. Louis city and county, with its vast commercial and manufacturing interests, to the exclusive jurisdiction of a Congress that would make these interests subordinate to the mere political uses of a Federal Capital. Nor would any National Congress make the capital where it had not exclusive and absolute jurisdiction, for its own protection and that of the employes of the Government. Therefore, if the capital be moved at all, it must go to a place willing to surrender its former character and become a second Washington city. Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITEMS FROM OUR EUROPEAN EXCHANGES.

We make the following excerpts from our latest foreign files:—

On Its Last Legs.

The London *Morning Post* says it is understood that the *Morning Star*, a daily paper started by the once powerful party called the Manchester School, will cease to exist in a few days. Mr. Bright, whose powerful writing was frequently recognized on Mondays, has ceased for some little time to give active co-operation to the journal. Mr. Milner Gibson and other chiefs of the party had also withdrawn their support.

Posthumous Honors.

Although the man Edward Martin, who died in King's College Hospital, was declared by the coroner's jury not to be Kelly, the Fenian leader, he appears to have been a person of some importance among the brotherhood, and his funeral, on October 10, was made the occasion of one of the largest public demonstrations that has yet taken place in London in connection with the Fenians. Between 2000 and 4000 persons assembled in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and followed the hearse containing the remains of the deceased to the cemetery at Low Leyton, near Stratford. Most of the persons joining the procession wore crape, green rosettes and white ribbons around their arms. In Whitechapel it was considerably reinforced, and at the cemetery a full Catholic service was performed in the presence of between 5000 and 6000 people. The crowd was perfectly orderly. It is stated that the police still suspect that Martin was after all in reality Kelly.

The Latest English Tragedy.

The village of Whitton, situate about midway between Hounslow and Twickenham, was, on October 11, the scene of a tragic occurrence. One of the principal inhabitants is Mr. Louis Kyezor, aged 75, who owns several houses in the locality. Occupying one of these was an old man named Green, about 82 years of age, a retired stamper at Somerset House. Differences appear to have sprung up between them in reference to some nuisance of which the neighbors complained so much that Kyezor was about to take out a summons against Green to compel him to abate it. The latter at last posted himself, armed with a pistol, which he had been cleaning recently, close to Kyezor's house, and when he came out shot him in the abdomen, inflicting so severe a wound that his recovery is hopeless. Green then went into his own house, and shot himself through the heart, falling dead upon the spot.

The Miners' Strike in France.

The following particulars respecting the fatal strike of miners at Aubin are given in the *Journal Officiel*. For several days the miners at St. Etienne have been on a strike, but an arrangement has been arrived at between them and the Company of Hive de Gier, which has conceded to an increase of wages of twenty-five centimes, and the reduction of the day's labor to eight hours. Unhappily, serious disturbances have taken place in the department of Aveyron. The workmen in the mines of the Company of Orleans have struck. On Friday, at Aubin, they repaired *en masse* to the office, seized the chief engineer, and dragged him away to the mines to drown him, despite the efforts of the gendarmerie. The *sous-prefet* had been wounded, and another official seriously bruised, when the prefect, arriving with a detachment of troops, came up to the insurgents, numbering more than 1000. He charged the crowd, and succeeded in delivering the engineer, who had been severely ill-treated. In the night, a fire, which was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, destroyed the magazine and the merchandise which it contained. On Saturday soldiers were placed at the forges to protect the smiths, whose work the miners wished to stop. The rioters called on the troops to sheath their bayonets, threatening to disarm them. The officer on this ordered them to cross bayonets. At this order the miners armed themselves with iron bars, and hurled missiles, wounding several soldiers and struck the officer. In this collision the troops made use of their arms; there were ten killed and many wounded. Measures have been taken to prevent the continuance of these disturbances.

The Recent American Gold Panic.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 11.

We will not say that gambling, very similar in kind, is at all uncommon among ourselves; but it would certainly be difficult to match the American specimen in degree. Let it be admitted at once that a mania for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for sport. The stolid Dutch once went mad after tulips; England has had her South Sea bubble and her railway mania, to say nothing of more recent excesses; and the canny citizens of St. Mungo have periodical fits of lunacy of apropos "pig warrants." Almost anything will do as a medium for what are simply a series of bets on future prices. In the United States, however, there are causes at work—some innate, some accidental—which are specially favorable to a wild and reckless speculation. In the present case there was no reason why gold should not make its excitement a means on which to fight. That metal is an article of commerce, as much as copper ore; yet, though it does not constitute the currency of the States, it is in exceptional demand for purely fiscal purposes. All import duties must be paid in gold. If, then, the price be forced up unnaturally, the merchant must either pay an enormous profit to the speculator who holds it, or must curtail operations. Such was the result during the gold excitement a fortnight back, and the New York journals state that the customs revenue of the week suffered to the extent of nearly $2,000,000. It is true that the Treasury arrangements provide a safety valve, in the fact that the Secretary, into whose hands the proceeds of customs duties pass, can restore the gold to a stringent market whenever he pleases; as, indeed, Mr. Boutwell has done. But, since there is no certainty that he will do so in time to prevent the speculator from reaping a rich harvest, gambling, though checked, is not averted. At the same time the national temperament—sanguine, energetic, mercurial, innovating, hating routine and repetition, athirst for novelties, and habituated to a familiarity with vast and rapid changes in nature and society—must always be taken as the primary cause of the large scale on which speculations are conducted. When an American gambles in Wall street, he rushes into the affray with a reckless ardor and contempt for consequences which are rarely exhibited by his English *confrere*.

IS IT A HOAX?

A Few Developments in that Syracuse Giant Case.

The reporter of the Auburn *News* has visited the gypsum figure recently dug up in Onondaga county, and reports that the "discoverer" thereof has "out-Barnumed Barnum as a showman." It is said that one of the workmen who assisted the owner in excavating for the "well," has asserted that within two rods of the place where the excavation was commenced, there is a well abundantly supplied with water, and within eight rods runs Onondaga creek; that after digging to the depth of three feet the giant's feet were found, when the chief digger left the spot and commenced digging again at the distance of ten feet and three inches, where the head was uncovered. He cautioned his associate workmen to say nothing, and he said nothing of this peculiar circumstance relative to the discovery until the reports began to circulate in relation to the fabulous prices being offered for the "petrifaction." It is also asserted that about a year ago a man came to Tully, near Cardiff, just at evening, driving four horses attached to a wagon, on which was a long box, and the load appeared to tax the powers of the horses to the utmost. The driver stopped for a moment at one of the stores and purchased a lantern, and in reply to the question, "What sort of a load have you got there?" said, "A tobacco press." He drove off in the dusk, but at an early hour the next morning was seen driving his four horses in the direction whence he came, at a smart trot, and with an empty wagon. There is still another point raised by the doubters in the matter, which is that pieces of hemlock boards were found beside the giant; and although some old fogies will insist that hemlock is better than tile for drains, we think no one will assert that it will remain sound and unmarked by time for three hundred or four hundred years. If the giant is a petrifaction, why should the hemlock boards have escaped a like chemical action? The owner of the curiosity has refused to permit scientific gentlemen to make such an examination as would be entirely satisfactory to all as to its probable age and nature.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

A Sketch of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster.

The following is a sketch of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, who this morning left for Harrisburg, to enter upon the duties of the office of Attorney-General of the State, to which office he has been appointed by Governor John W. Geary:—

Judge Brewster was born on the 15th of May, 1825, in the city of Philadelphia. His father, Francis E. Brewster, was among the ablest lawyers at a bar which was pre-eminent for its learning and ability. As an advocate he distinguished himself by his close and cogent reasoning, and by the skilful use of a sarcasm in which he was without a rival at the Philadelphia bar, though Edward D. Ingram followed close in his footsteps. It was a rare treat to listen to a trial in which these gentlemen were on opposite sides, especially if it afforded scope for the employment of their peculiar talent.

Having been trained with a view to the profession of the law, the record of his admission bears date the 20th of September, 1844, when he was only nineteen years old. It will be seen, therefore, that at the time Judge Brewster emerged from student life into the professional arena he had not reached the barrier which separates infancy, in a legal sense, from manhood; yet no one ever entered it with greater confidence or more hopeful prospects, and truly no one ever labored more earnestly to win distinction and to acquire a competency than he did. The Latin proverb, *Laborumania clarit*, he adopted as his own, and whatever he has achieved has been by unceasing toil and indomitable energy.

Judge Brewster's success at the bar was due entirely to his own unaided efforts. He very soon acquired a well-deserved reputation as a skilful, able advocate, and with it business flowed in upon him in such a way that he was compelled to enlarge his offices and to increase the number of assistants. His practice was chiefly in the civil tribunals, yet when he was required to engage in a contest in which life or liberty was involved, he showed himself equal to the requirements of the case. Among the important and interesting trials in which he took part and conducted the defense may be mentioned that of Policeman Samuel Cunningham, who, while in the discharge of his official duties, shot down a citizen in his own workshop.

The Kirkpatrick poisoning case was another in which Mr. Brewster successfully defended his clients in the face of a strong public prejudice, and against the efforts of able counsel who acted from a conscientious conviction that a great wrong had been done. The charge was peculiar, as it made a conspirator of a brother in an alleged attempt to take the life of one of his own flesh and blood, and to poison the wife and offspring of his own kinsman. The accused were defended with rare ability, and their acquittal on all the counts charging the attempt to murder by means of poison was a great triumph for their counsel, the more especially as the prosecution was conducted by lawyers of acknowledged ability, who labored zealously to produce a different result.

In the year 1862, when the subject of our sketch had been eighteen years at the bar, he was named for City Solicitor, an office the importance of which the public do not at all times seem to fully appreciate. No one could have been more acceptable to the Republicans of Philadelphia or to the business men of the city than F. Carroll Brewster, as a candidate for that responsible position, and after he had been placed in nomination, a circular, signed by many of the leading bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, was published, in which he was strongly recommended to the voters as entirely worthy their confidence and support. The opposition candidate of Mr. Brewster was William L. Hirst, a lawyer of large experience and unquestioned ability. How well he did his work as City Solicitor is yet fresh in the recollection of the public. In the numerous suits for damages against the city a vigorous and, in most instances, a successful defense was made, and a large number of able opinions were written on legal questions propounded by City Councils, School Controllers, and other public bodies.

It was while Mr. Brewster was City Solicitor that the celebrated Girard will case came before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and his argument on behalf of the City of Philadelphia will remain as a monument of his industry no less than his learning and ability.

In the case of the State against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was a proceeding in equity to compel the payment of the tonnage tax, Mr. Brewster bore a conspicuous part, as he did in the Chestnut Street Bridge case, argued before the Supreme Court at Washington, and a decision obtained by which the contractor was enabled to proceed and complete that important work.

At the close of a term of three years Mr. Brewster had so acceptably performed the duties of the office that he was renominated without opposition, and the choice was ratified by the suffrages of the citizens. Scarcely a year had passed from the period of his second election when it became necessary to choose an additional Judge for the bench of the Common Pleas. The Legislature, at the solicitation of the bar and the public, had passed an act making provision for a fourth Judge for this court, and the propriety of that measure is more and more apparent, as the business of the Common Pleas and of the Quarter Sessions, in which the same Judges sit, continues to increase with the rapid growth of population. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise to all persons familiar with the duties devolving upon the Judges of these Courts, how they managed to perform them before the addition to the number. When the Republicans began to cast about for a candidate for the judgeship thus created, the name of F. Carroll Brewster was mentioned in connection with it, and the peculiar fitness of that gentleman for the place was universally conceded, even by those who differed from him politically. The death of the President Judge of Common Pleas, Hon. Oswald Thompson, had created a vacancy which had been temporarily filled by the promotion of Judge Allison, and William S. Peirce, Esq., had received the appointment of Associate in place of Judge Allison. By the provisions of the Act of Assembly regulating the election of Judges, vacancies can only be filled until the next general election, and the two incumbents just named were nominated by the Republicans for the positions they then held. The judiciary tickets were William B. Hood for President Judge, and Messrs. Greenbank and Ottarson for Associates; Joseph Allison for President Judge, and Messrs. Peirce and Brewster for Associates. The contest was a warm one; party spirit ran high, and every means were tried to keep voters within the boundaries of each political organization. How far it was a success is shown by the result. The Republican ticket was elected by a majority of more than five thousand votes, and the difference in the number received by the candidates on it was so insignificant that it is to be attributed to the favor of a few friends rather than to personal popularity.

Since his elevation to the bench Judge Brewster has more than fulfilled the highest expectations of his friends and admirers. Patient to listen and prompt to decide, the bar and the people have just reason to be satisfied with his course, especially as it seems at all times to be dictated by a strict sense of justice and a rigid conformity to law. The opinions of Judge Brewster are models of composition. A mind trained and disciplined as his has been must naturally show capacity of a high order when required to exercise judicial functions; but all experience has shown that there is a wide difference in the fitness of the men who have held that important office, even when their education and opportunities have been the same. It is a truth which will not be gainsaid, that good lawyers do not always make good judges. We have had striking instances of it within the past twenty years.

Judge Brewster presided at the trial of George S. Twitchell for the murder of Mary Hill, and his course from the beginning to the close of that memorable case showed, in a striking manner, his peculiar fitness for the position. Questions touching the admissibility of evidence were continually arising, some of which had to be promptly decided, and in a way which would not jeopardize either the interests of the Commonwealth or the rights of the prisoner. That the able counsel for the defendant could not avail themselves of any of these in their efforts to obtain a writ of error is proof that they could not be successfully assailed. The charge to the jury, presenting the strong points of the prosecution in contrast with the theory of the defense, did much to clear away the smoke that had been raised, and to dispel any doubts that might have been formed of the guilt of the accused; yet there was no attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the jury to decide upon the facts, as it was their acknowledged right to do.

The Judge is now the President of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. This is a merited compliment, and shows the esteem in which he is held among the large body of worthy names composing the Alumni of our University.

With all his multifarious duties on the bench, Judge Brewster has yet found time to devote to book-making. He has published a continuation of "Wharton's Digest," a popular and useful work either for the student or practitioner, and a digest of the reported cases in Pennsylvania; the latter being quite recently from the press.

He was also the author of the celebrated decision which he recently delivered in the cases of the city contested elections. Judge Brewster is now in the very prime of life. He is in vigorous health, and looks even younger than his record shows him to be. That he is capable of great physical effort and endurance has been abundantly shown both at the bar and on the bench. In one in whom mental and physical qualities are thus combined to fit for a station such as Judge Brewster now occupies, the hope may be indulged that he may long continue to adorn it; filling it with pleasure to himself and with profit to the people of his native Commonwealth, who have placed their trust in him.

FRANCE.

The Impending Crisis.

Remarks the N. Y. *World* of this morning:—The anticipated crisis in the affairs of France is at hand, and an outbreak of more or less seriousness may occur before many days.

The anticipations of our correspondents in Paris have, to a marked degree, been confirmed by the cable despatches of the past week. The dissatisfaction against the Emperor's recent vacillation is momentarily increasing. It may reach a climax in a popular outburst on the 26th, more serious in its extent than any of the recent riots.

Strikes prevail through the entire empire: in Paris alone 9000 clerks have left their employment. The journeymen gilders of Paris and the Lyons bookbinders are also on a strike. The Orleans family is known to entertain deep sympathy for these political trades-union movements, and this feeling is returned—the advanced Deputies proposing to annul the decree of 1852 confiscating the property of the Orleans princes.

The Orleanist agents and the radicals are visiting the workingmen in their shops, and the Revolutionary Committee of Paris has warned the provincial workingmen to prepare for a general uprising on the 26th.

The most extreme radicals have been called on to stand for the Corps Legislatif at the supplementary elections.

Marshal Bazaine, high in the confidence of the Emperor, has been called on to take command of the Imperial Guard, and every precaution has been taken by the Imperialists to crush the anticipated rising, which may be a riot, but which also may be a revolution.

Official List of Deaths in the Navy

of the United States reported to the department for the past week, furnished through the General Navy Collection Agency of Robert I. League & Co., Philadelphia:—

John McNeil, ordinary seaman, on 19th August, United States steamer Guard, at Marine Hospital, Lisbon, Portugal.

Thomas Fallon, quartermaster, August 22, United States steamer Franklin, Protestant Hospital, Genoa, Italy.

George W. Ross, landsman, September 5, at sea, United States steamer Franklin.

Patrick Crowley, second class fireman, September 22, Mare Island, Cal.

William Wolfe, seaman, September 26, United States steamer Tuscarora, Bay of Samana, Hayti.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Oct. 25, 1869.

The local money market continues active, and the outlook, it must be conceded is not very bright. There is somewhat severe drain of money southward, and as the season approaches when it is in active demand in favor of the hog-packing movement of the West, a pinch for currency the next month is feared, and apparently with some reason. The banks are evidently losing in legal tenders, and when the Government supplies of small bills begin to come into market the remittances will be heavy, it is believed, and loans will be more difficult to negotiate in our local market. At any rate the banks continue on the reserve track, and limit their favors to their "friends."

We continue to quote on call at 6@7 per cent. on Government bonds, and at 8@9 per cent. on mixed securities. Discounting is limited to the absolute wants of the business community, to whom the current rates are not satisfactory.

Gold is rather more active and opened at 130½, but closing about noon at 129¾, rather weak.

Governments attract little attention, either for investment or speculation, and the tendency of the market is downwards.

There was more activity in the stock market this morning, but prices generally were without change. State loans were neglected. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issue at 100½, and the old at 96. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 94½@95.

Reading Railroad was quiet and sold at 49@31; Pennsylvania Railroad was in better demand, selling at 55½@56; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 52½; Camden and Amboy at 119¾; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37½ b. o. 38 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were inactive; 33 was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

THE COTTON CROP.—The following statistics will be found interesting:—

	1869-70. Bales.	Same time 1868-69. Bales.
Receipts at U. S. ports for week ending October 22	61,000	56,000
Stocks in U. S. ports Oct. 22	158,000	138,000
Stock in Liverpool, Oct. 22	434,000	408,000
Cotton at sea for Liverpool	352,000	486,000
Excess in receipts last week	25,000	....
Increase in stocks in United States	20,000	....
Increase in stocks in Liverpool	26,000	....

Popular estimates of the crop, 2,900,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100	City 6s, New	100¾	150	sh Penna R.	.18, 56
$20000	do	.18.100¼	100	do	.s60, 55⅞
$900	do	.18.100¼	100	do	.c, 55⅞
$4000	do	.Old, 96	40	do	.18, 55⅞
$200	do	.b3.100¾	57	do	.c, 55⅞
$1000	Long Isl bds	98½	6	do	55¾
$1000	C & A 6s '89	83¾	100	do	.s30, 55⅞
$1000	N Pa 7s	89	8	sh Cam & A R.	119¾
$1000	W Jer R 6s	91	12	do	.18.119¾
$1000	Leh gold 1	94⅞	19	sh Leh V R.	52⅜
$1000	do	94⅞	37	do	allotm's 52
$10000	do	95	100	sh Reading R	.c.48.31
$1000	do	95	100	do	.c.48.31
$2000	do	95	100	do	.c.48.31
$700	Leh 6s '84	85⅛	100	sh Cata Pf	37½
$300	do	.85wn. 82½			

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¾@120¼; 5-20s of 1862, 120¾@121; do., 1864, 119¾@119¾; do., 1865, 119¾@120; do., July, 1865, 117¾@117¾; do. do., 1867, 117¾@118; do., 1868, 117¾@118; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130¾@131¼; Silver, 127@129.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131	10·10 A. M.	131
10·03 "	131¼	10·50 "	130¾
10·04 "	131¾	11·00 "	131
10·06 "	131¾	11·01 "	130¾
10·07 "	131¾	11·05 "	131
10·09 "	131¾		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"Although the remittances to the South for the movement of the cotton crop have fairly begun, and although the grain of the West is coming steadily to Eastern ports, the money market during the week was easy at all rates below the legal figure. The extreme range on call loans was from four to seven per cent., the former being the exception only on pledge of Government collaterals. Despite this ease there is a very unsettled feeling in the street, reflected more particularly in the discounting of business paper, which is negotiable outside of the banks only at extreme rates as compared with the figure on call loans. The banks are doing a good deal for their regular customers, the late panic in the stock market warning them against the great risk of stock loans, the old proverb being verified, that the greater the interest the greater the risk. It is difficult to fancy why capitalists and money lenders still retain their preference for employing their funds on call at rates so far below those at which they can purchase first-class mercantile paper. The money lenders who frequent Wall street are infatuated with the plan of lending their money from day to day, on stocks, often obtaining at this time only five per cent. for its use. There seems to be a Micawber-like trait in their character, which induces them to wait for something to turn up which will gratify their desire for large returns upon their investments. The experience has been so often repeated of a week or a month of stringency which has given them, in the way of interest, more than they could earn all the year round by a permanent investment in paper or other time loan, that they take the chances of the frequent recurrence of such periods. The business, however, is being run into the ground. The diversion of loose capital to Wall street is so great that more than sufficient is now offering to all the various classes of borrowers whose transactions are connected with the Stock Exchange. Hence we find accounts made up every day as early as 2 o'clock, and balances seeking employment after that hour at low rates of interest. It is not within the range of probability that this ease in the money market will outlast the period to the new year. But that there will be an aggravated stringency there is good reason for doubt. The banks are in a strong position—much stronger than they were last year, when they did not have the warning of so disastrous a panic to keep them out of the stock market. It is a notorious fact that they were, until within a few weeks, the chief support of the Wall street speculators; but the lesson of the recent crisis has taught them to be more prudent. At the close of business last night they held twenty millions of dollars in excess of the legal reserve. One-half to three-quarters of this sum served to meet the Southern and Western demand for currency during November of last year. This season we have already met a large portion of this demand. The drain has been going quietly and almost imperceptibly. The cotton crop so far is 100,000 bales in excess of the corresponding period of last year. But the money market has not reflected the increased receipts of the staple. Again, the practice of shipping cotton direct from Southern ports is becoming more widespread every year. So much less money is therefore drawn from New York. On the other hand, the grain crop is so much cheaper in its entire valuation that we shall not have to ship as much money westward as usually. Were these facts more generally known and appreciated by the money-lenders who are hanging about the precincts of the Stock Exchange, waiting for an eventuality that may give them extravagant rates of interest, they would use their funds in other channels, and stimulate a healthier tone in the general business and enterprise of the metropolis.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks submitted on Saturday is not a favorable one, but was received without much comment. There is a loss in reserve of over two millions, about equally divided between specie and legal-tenders. The decrease in specie is due to the heavy customs payments of the week and to the shipment of specie to Boston and Philadelphia. The loss in legal-tenders reflects the activity in the movement of the cotton crop, as above referred to."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 25.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, and no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly. About 900 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6 per barrel.

The inactivity noted in the Wheat market on Saturday still continues and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1500 bushels Western red at $1·40, and Pennsylvania at $1·43. Rye is steady, and sells at $1·05@1·10. Corn is inactive and lower. Sales of yellow at $1·05, and Western mixed at 97c. Oats are somewhat stronger. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 57@58c. Barley—The demand has fallen off. We quote New York two-rowed at $1·25, and Canada four-rowed at $1·50. 600 bushels New York Barley Malt sold at $1·50.

Whisky is unsettled. 100 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·19; and 8 barrels wood-bound do., at $1·18@1·20.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 25.—The activity noted in the Cattle market last week has somewhat fallen off, and for common to medium grades the tendency is for a lower range of figures, but for the choice qualities prices were well maintained. We quote choice at 9@9½c.; prime at 7¾@8¼c.; fair to good at 6½@7¾c.; and common at 4½@5½c. per pound gross. Receipts, 3677 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
130 Owen Smith, Western, 6½@8½.
135 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7½@9½.
50 Daengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@8¼.
107 P. McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
126 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7@9.
139 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½.
60 B. F. McFillen, Western, 6½@8.
80 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9.
135 James S. McFillen, Western, 8@9.
135 Ulman & Bachman, Virginia, 8@9.
315 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 6½@9¼.
110 Kelley & Smith, Western, 7@9¼.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7½.
75 H. Chain, Western, 6@7.
85 John Smith & Bro., Western, 5@8½.
114 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8½.
60 H. Frank, Western, 6@7½.
140 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6½@8½.
27 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6@7.
150 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6½@8½.
12 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
41 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8.
49 J. Clemson, Western, 6@8½.
12 D. Branson, Chester county, 6@7½.
40 Blum & Co., Virginia, 5@7.
55 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@8¼.
20 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6.
106 R. Mayne, Western, 5½@7½.
20 James Hill, Western, 5@7.
15 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8½.
56 John McArdle, Western, 6½@8½.
39 J. A. Wallace, Chester county, 8½@8¾.
41 S. Frank, Western, 6¼@7½.
92 Ellenger, Virginia, 6@8.
17 H. John, Western, 4½@5.
30 A. Gallagher, Western Pennsylvania, 4½@5.
28 L. W. Gimmell, Delaware, 4@8½.
52 J. Gorthrep, Western, 6½@8¾.
14 Preston & Sanders, Chester county, 6½@7½.
20 John Christy, Western, 6@7.

Cows and Calves are in steady request, and prices are a shade higher. 170 head sold at prices ranging from $45 to $90; Springers are firm at $40@65.

Sheep are quiet, but prices are steady; 7000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at $5·50@6·25.

Hogs are active demand, and we advance our quotations. 3088 head changed hands at the Union Drove Yard at $14@15 per 100 lbs. for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25.—Arrived, barque Traveller, Penfield, 43 days from Rio, for orders.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25.—Arrived, steamship Main, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....45 | 2 P. M.....49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Annie W. Weston, Dawes, Pinchilingos, Workman & Co.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Biddeford, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr T. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. G. Farr, Conwell, Boston, do.
Schr R. S. Brooks, Love, East Cambridge, do.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Braintree, do.
Schr A. C. Buckley, Case, Danversport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, Provincetown, do.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Greenport, do.
Sloop Sarah Jane, Osborne, Salem, Day, Huddell & Co.
Sloop A. G. Morgan, Ray, Salem, do.
Barge M. T. Connelly, Brester, New York, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge D. Robinson, Alright, New York, do.
Barge James Wallace, Fatley, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 81, Gotts, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 30 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 23d inst., saw schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence for St. Mary's, Ga., at anchor inside the bar at Cape Fear, fixing foremast head, which which was sprung. 25d inst., 20 miles south of Hatteras, saw steamship Gen. Barnes, from New York for Savannah; same day, 10 miles north of Hatteras, saw steamship Holland,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CHAMPIONS FOR 1872.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant, by the leaders, managers, and masses of the Republican party, as by unanimous consent, has been proclaimed their candidate for the succession. His management of the affairs of the nation so far has satisfied his party that he is the right man in the right place, and that, carefully and wisely considering the great questions of the day before acting upon them, he may be relied upon for a successful and popular administration. The platform of his inaugural on negro suffrage, our foreign relations and the national debt has become the Republican creed, and his liberal policy on Southern reconstruction will doubtless be endorsed by Congress, in view of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

The reconstruction of the ex-Rebel States, therefore, may be considered as settled and negro suffrage as established throughout the Union. In the interval to 1872 the Cuban question will be settled, and, perhaps, the Mexican question. The Alabama claims, we apprehend, will remain unsettled, and whether the money question, including debt, taxes, internal and external, bonds, banks, currency, etc., will be put into a shape satisfactory to the country, it is very doubtful. The work belongs to Congress, and Congress, upon the money question in all its details, is as full of divisions of opinion and confusion of ideas as were the builders of Babel. But whatever may be the deficiencies or blunders of Congress, we have every reason to believe that within his sphere General Grant will still maintain his present commanding position as the leader and champion of the Republican party for another term.

What man, then, as the champion of the reconstructed Democracy—for they will have to be reconstructed—will be most available against Grant in 1872? He cannot be found in the regular batch before the Tammany Convention in 1868. To take up, under the new order of things, either Seymour, Pendleton, Hendricks, Packer, Parker, or any other man identified with the old Copperhead *regime*, will be only to repeat again the disastrous battles of 1860, '64, '66, and '68. The Democracy will need a candidate whose record through the war identifies him with the great revolution established, and a man from the front rank of the defenders of the Union cause. The only available man for the party in this view is Chief Justice Chase. Since the late and suggestive defeats of Packer in Pennsylvania and Pendleton in Ohio, some sensible Western Democrats hitherto devoted to Pendleton recognize the necessity of a change of front under the banner of Chase.

Why not? It may be said that the antecedents of Mr. Chase are obnoxious to old-line Democrats, and in conflict with the "time-honored principles" of the party. But this is all rubbish in the presence of the fixed facts that the distinguishing dogmas, principles, and ideas of the Democratic party as it was are all demolished, defunct, dead, and done for, and that another general battle on these dead issues will be the dispersion and dissolution of the army, rank and file. The champion for the Democracy, then, is Chase in opposition to Grant. Thus the two parties will be placed at once on something like equal ground as to the merits of their candidates. Grant will have the glory of our greatest soldier, but Chase will have the reputation of a great statesman. Grant, we doubt not, will have the record of a good administration; but Chase will have the record of a great leader and long experience in our public affairs, and in a greater variety of responsible positions than Grant. If we point to the splendid victories of Grant over the Rebellion, it may be said they were due first of all to the sinews of war supplied from the Treasury by the wisdom of Chase. The Parliament of Great Britain gave Wellington the credit of the overthrow of the first Napoleon, but Napoleon himself said he was overthrown by the money-bags, or, in other words, by the Bank of England.

And yet again, if it is said of Grant that to him belongs the honor of establishing universal negro suffrage, it can be said of Chase that he was among the most active advocates of the negro's rights when Grant was learning the art of horsemanship at West Point. If it shall be urged that to Grant devolved the task of finishing the work of Southern reconstruction, it may be urged, too, that had not Chase been faithful to the great cause he might in the Supreme Court have thrown all this business into endless confusion. Thus it will be seen that with Chase against Grant the Democracy will have a candidate who, upon his personal merits, qualifications, experience, character and public services, will be able to stand in the front rank, side by side with his great competitor, and competent to challenge a comparison.

There will, however, be no contest upon the personal merits and services of the two candidates if they are Grant and Chase. They will each be perfectly satisfactory, and both will be regarded as perfectly safe touching the national faith, the national honor, and an honest and capable administration. Old things will be done away with, and all things will become new. Consequently, with Chase as their candidate, the Democracy, placed in full rapport with the new dispensation as established in the Constitution, will only have to fight the blunders of Congress on the great questions of the day, and here they may have advantages which, with the recovery on the new tack of the Southern balance of power, may give them the victory. Who can tell?

THE SULTAN AND THE ENGINEER.

From the N. Y. World.

The ceremonials attendant upon the opening of the Suez Canal promise to be as impressive as any which the world in the later ages has been summoned to witness. The marriage of the Eastern seas with the waters of the West is a very momentous wedding, and it justifies such an array of guests as Pharaoh could not have assembled at the baptism and consecration of his big but useless Pyramid. M. De Lesseps has sent out a catholic list of invitations, and the performance will be enacted, as Talma's was at Erfurth, to a whole pit full of kings, or at least to those who vicariously represent the kingly dignity. The mind is bewildered in contemplating the prospective array of serene and sovereign persons upon the red-sand plains over which Cambyses thundered with his legions, which the caravans of Zenobia traversed, and which the Queen of Sheba may have ridden over upon her journey to visit King Solomon. There will be, besides kings and empresses and princes, sultans and viceroys, and khans and deys, hospodars and imaums, the rulers of a hundred sovereignties, and the priests of a hundred religions; and it is not unreasonable to prophesy that the concourse will exceed in pomp and impressiveness any assemblage of the present century.

In the midst of so many diadems and sceptres, it is not likely that the turban and the scymetar of the Sultan of Zanzibar will cut a very gorgeous figure. But that potentate has been invited, and he has written a letter in reply. It is an oriental epistle, full of tropes and graceful circumlocution, and, though it omits to state whether he will come or not, it is a literary treasure which should be embalmed and preserved. "In the name of God the merciful," it begins, "the most agreeable news that the soul desires and the most acceptable of mysteries which rejoice the heart is the offer of a greeting more delicate than the zephyr of morning and sweeter than the dew which falls on the fields and the groves, on the part of one who unites generosity and perfection, possesses glory and greatness, and who has true ideas and iron thoughts"—

And so on.

This sort of epistolary glow and lustre is rather dazzling to the occidental. We are accustomed to bleaker and briefer methods of communication. M. De Lesseps must have noted as great a difference in color, so to speak, between the missives which he has received from the East and from the West as there is between the cold azure of the Mediterranean and the sanguine warmth of the Red Sea. We are by no means certain that our own curt and practical literary methods are the best. Perhaps, as civilization ripens at the West, new theories of epistolary ceremony will prevail, and kings and ministers of state and mitred bishops, as well as lawyers, duns, and lovers, will so entangle their communications with the hyperboles of courtesy and the rhapsodies of compliment as to forget what they are writing about, as the Sultan of Zanzibar forgot to say whether he would come or not. At present, society favors the briefer and clearer methods of discourse; and we therefore suppose that there is no chance that the President will take a lesson from the Sultan, and send M. De Lesseps a reply to the invitation doubtless extended to him of such gorgeous hue and intricate texture as that a portion of which we have quoted. If Mr. Seward were still in the Department of State, he would hardly allow such an opportunity of length and eloquence to escape him. He would meet the Sultan of Zanzibar upon his own epistolatory domain, and, while he exceeded him in length, would outshine him in color and outgrin his wildest rhetorical grimace. His retirement into private life, however, forbids us to hope for this national triumph, for we do not know of any one else who could successfully compete with the pious and imaginative African.

It is to be hoped that the Eastern potentates do not accompany their personal salutations with the same circumambient ceremony as their letters exhibit. If they do, the time of the great engineer will be exclusively occupied in listening to long orations in Arabic, Persian, and Abyssinian, and all the other dialects of the thronging East, his back will be broken with salaams and his head bewildered with profound kotows, and his life embittered by incessant genuflexion. It is reported that, after marrying the deeps which have been calling to each other for ages across the narrow rim of sand which, like the heavy parent in the drama, has hitherto opposed their union, the great engineer, himself of the ripe age of sixty, is going to lead to the altar a blusing bride of sixteen. If the courteous Africans and Arabians, and other prolix personages whom he has invited to grace his triumph, could be made aware of this interesting prospect, they would assuredly refrain from thus, with much palaver, wounding his spirit and obfuscating his understanding.

THUS FAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

During the last season and the present, if women have not had the suffrage, they have certainly had sufficient opportunities of debating and voting in conventions. They have stood in a forum of their own, with all the chance in the world of developing parliamentary ability and capacity for public affairs. How has this opportunity, how have these chances been improved? Making all just allowance for ignorance of legislative routine and of parliamentary law; duly weighing the novelty of the situation and the exciting character of the questions discussed, we have been struck by the absence of decorum, but more particularly by the illogical and inconsequential nature of the debates. There has been, if we may use a colloquial phrase, a constant flying off from the handle. The consequences have been of an exceedingly miscellaneous kind. The refutations have not always been responsive to the arguments. There have been collisions, and high words, and fierce disputes, and, at times, a chaotic disturbance which threatened to result in a speedy dissolution of the conventions. Now, it is undoubtedly as it is lamentably true, that all these things are often to be observed in Congress; but the reader will bear in mind the distinction, that in Congress men are divided avowedly into parties, whereas all these ladies are supposed to think alike. The matter of suffrage for women is a very simple one. The only question is "Shall it be granted?" and all these ladies think that it should. Why should not this unanimity of doctrine produce something like harmony of deliberation? Why should there be divisions, and recriminations, and retorts, and personal rencontres, and loud talk, and fierce assaults, in these conventions of sisters? There can be only a single answer to such an interrogatory. These delegates either do not think alike, or perhaps some of them hardly think at all. They have emotions, and they have desires; they have a passionate conviction that the world wants making over; perhaps they have some of the infirmities of personal ambition; but they seem to be totally unaware of the immense importance, in discussing fundamental law, of keeping to one thing at a time. Variety may be the spice of life, but it is quite out of place in the specific settlement of theories. There can be nothing more single in its idea than this question of female suffrage. To vote or not to vote—that is the question; and lady delegates, when they meet to consider it, should make a main business of bringing men over to their side; because, in the nature of things, until a majority of men are so brought over, not one woman in any State will be permitted to vote. We have the power; we cannot be *forced* to abandon it; we must therefore be *persuaded* out of it. This is work enough for at least one year, without raising the question of reformed costume, or some other equally trivial. We do not want a perfect pot-pie of all sorts of things at the same time. We weary of crude thought, purposeless speculation, wild assertion, and incongruous resolutions. Whatever makes this movement ridiculous should be nicely avoided; its only hope is in the dignity and propriety of its advocacy.

We wish it to be understood that we make these observations in a kindly spirit, and in perfect good faith, whatever some of the more ardent sisters may be pleased to say of the *Tribune*. Our own view of the whole matter has often enough been set forth, and we still adhere to it. When a majority of the women of the land demand suffrage, we shall not be among those who say them nay; but the proceedings of some of these conventions postpone such unanimity. There are thousands upon thousands of women in the land—very contemptible home-keeping and housekeeping little bodies, no doubt—who are repelled by the passionate nature of the female conventions—who stoutly protest that they do not want to vote, and that they will not vote under any circumstances. Now, we are not for forcing the right upon anybody who does not want it, for we consider it too sacred a one to be thrown away. We tell the leaders of the movement, and we hope they will take it to heart, that until they have brought such women as these to believe in suffrage, it will not be granted. If a vote be the right of woman, she will be frightened out of asking for it by the vagaries of the platform heroines. The scenes and the screams of the conventions deter these mild-mannered and dignified ladies, and they vow over their cradles, in the sacred precincts of the nurseries, that they will be like none of these.

Very contemptible! very weak-minded and faint-hearted, doubtless—but what are you going to do about it? These also are women, pure, thoughtful, and loving. These are also among the jewels of the land, and upon their moral influence its destinies do greatly depend. These, if any, are the women who should vote—not merely a little knot of shrill-voiced lecturers and orators. When the demand for the ballot comes from the household, and not from the platform, then men will consider it—perhaps grant it. And not one moment before!

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

From the N. Y. Times.

The capital and the country exult in the consciousness of a great deliverance. There was imminent danger of a plague unknown to Pharaoh, and for which neither law nor opinion, neither majorities nor minorities, furnished an antidote. Andrew Johnson's election to the Senate seemed almost a certainty. He had made up his mind to be successful in the contest, and his friends were depicting in advance the glory of his coming conflicts in the nation's Capitol. Neither he nor they had doubts upon the subject. He was sure to be elected, and sure to demolish all his enemies when he entered upon his duties in the Senate. He desired to go there, and meant to go, to satisfy his great revenge. The battles of his troubled term in the Presidency were to be fought over again. The story of his life was to be told anew. And all political heresies were to be annihilated by his vindication of the Constitution, and his exposition of the political gospel according to himself. In a word, Andrew Johnson was to expound Johnsonianism, and to make himself a nuisance each succeeding day of his Senatorial existence.

From this great peril we are suddenly, unexpectedly rescued. Andrew's prophecies have come to naught. His boasting is as idle wind. His fierce threats have lost their significance. He preached repudiation, and is in turn repudiated. Tennessee will not have him for Senator; the Legislature, after three days' balloting, have consigned him to private life. He retires to Greenville instead of advancing on Washington. Instead of fulminating thunder in a marble hall, he will ponder the vanity of human wishes in the quiet corner of a village. The curses he had, in anticipation, scattered freely, will all go home to roost.

And a comparatively unknown man takes the place which the hapless Andrew hoped to fill. Henry Cooper, a lawyer by profession and a member of the State Senate, carries off the prize. He was a consistent Union man during the war, and though, perhaps, anti-radical in his opinions and purposes, has not been tainted with the Johnsonian malady. He is described as a man of somewhat more than average ability, with a moderation and tact which give promise of usefulness. His election is the result of a compromise between the Stokes radicals and the moderates, who for a time supported Etheridge and other candidates.

Apart from the relief which the defeat of Mr. Johnson affords, the election of Mr. Cooper is a gratifying proof that the moderate elements, united, are strong enough to control the action of the Tennessee Legislature. There have been some reasons for apprehending mischief from the supposed ascendancy of the extreme, reckless Democrats by whom Johnson was supported. He and they were well suited in temper and intent; and already an agitation was foreshadowed which threatened endless evil to the State. The defeat of Johnson therefore implies more than the suppression of his pestilent demagoguism. It implies the inability of the aggressive Democracy of which he is a leader to shape the course of legislation. The same combination which sends Johnson to Greenville and Cooper to Washington is capable, under proper management, of guiding the affairs of the Legislature and making it a source of strength to the Union rather than an occasion of annoyance and injury. The election of Cooper is the triumph of the Union sentiment over the party of disorganizers led by Johnson. In this aspect especially it is important.

WINES.

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
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CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Ule., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

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SUCH AS ARE USED BY THE
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FINE BROCHE SHAWLS
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LONG SHAWLS,
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FINEST LOT OF
DRESS GOODS.
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WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.
10 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of
RIBBONS,
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 90c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
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Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired
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MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
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Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction anteed.
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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
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The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
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THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
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This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.
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Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1635 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25]

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Of all kinds.
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The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 28 DUANE Street and 702 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
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NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.
WIRE GUARDS,
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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 23mwf No. 31 N. SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A light-ship, of 358 tons burthen, was launched on Saturday from the yard of John W. Lynn, foot of Reed street. The vessel is substantially constructed of live oak, and is designed to be stationed at Five Fathom Bank. Her length is 106 feet, beam 28 feet, depth of hold 9 feet. She will have a crew of ten men, besides a captain and mate.

—The body of Joseph Hershell was found early yesterday morning lying upon the track of the Reading Railroad, near the City Park Hotel. A post-mortem examination, made by Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, disclosed that death resulted from water on the brain.

—Neil McLaughlin, the hack driver in the Brooks conspiracy case, was, on Saturday, taken before Alderman Kerr, and on the oath of Detective Tryon, who stated that McLaughlin told him and others in his presence that Mara and Dougherty were the men in the hack, he was committed for trial on the charge of being a party to the assault.

—About 8 o'clock last evening, a German, supposed to be Philip Goodman, was found lying on the Germantown Railroad, near Tioga Station, injured about the arms and body. He was supposed to be a milkman, as a wagon and milk cans were found broken, the horses having got loose. It was found necessary to amputate one of his arms. He subsequently died at the Fourteenth District Station. It is believed that he resided at Nicetown.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Fall, four years of age, whose parents reside at No. 820 South Thirteenth street, fell from the second-story window to the pavement, badly injuring himself. Thomas Donohue, living at Broad and Lombard streets, fell from his horse, yesterday afternoon, at Broad and Columbia avenue. The horse kicked him, injuring him so badly that his recovery is doubtful. John Dunn, of New York, fell on Saturday last and dislocated his shoulder. Frederick Thorneble, aged twelve years, residing at No. 527 North Third street, fell on the sidewalk and fractured his leg.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 131.

—Georgetown is shipping coal to the North.

—Thomas Ewing, Sr., is recovering from his late illness.

—Quarantine is at an end in New Orleans for the season.

—On Friday the steamer Sully was sunk in the Missouri river, thirty miles below St. Joseph.

—All the towns of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia suffered somewhat from the earthquake.

—Joseph P. Wood, a ship carpenter, at Rondout, N. Y., killed his wife with an axe on Saturday.

—General Titus, of New Hampshire, has purchased the Virginia farm of the late John Minor Botts for $55,000.

—Tennessee Republicans in Washington, on Saturday, held a public rejoicing over the defeat of Andrew Johnson.

—Mr. H. Varner, Purser of the steamer Tybee, has been held to bail in New York for smuggling cigars from Havana.

—A meeting was held in New Orleans, on Saturday night, to secure a "better and more honorable municipal government."

—An attempt to assassinate Mr. C. B. Polhemas, at San Francisco, on Saturday, failed, the pistol-shot wound not proving fatal.

—Father Hyacinthe attended a Jewish Synagogue, at New York, on Saturday. Reporters will forthwith probe his sentiments towards Judaism.

—Modifications in revenue regulations affecting California vintners have been made, to stay the destruction of their interests, commenced by the old regulations.

—The Spaniard Vasquez, who inflicted a mortal wound on Josephine Wood, at New York, on Friday, is dying, having shot himself shortly after the assault on the woman.

—Near Purdy, Tennessee, last Sunday, Gilbert Cerubs shot and killed his brother, who was defending his aged mother from the attack of the former. The fratricide fled.

—General Butterfield's letter asking an investigation into his alleged connection with the New York Gold Ring, has been answered by the Secretary of the Treasury sending on an agent to inquire into the matter.

—On Wednesday last sixteen sailors of the English war ship Charybdis mutinied when going ashore in the launch at Victoria. They overpowered the midshipman, and, rowing to Dungeness, Washington Territory, escaped.

Foreign Affairs.

—An Imperial manifesto is expected in Paris to-day.

—The Spanish Cabinet is divided as to the candidate for the throne.

—On November 16 the ceremonies attending the opening of the Suez Canal will commence at Port Said.

—The French members of the Opposition have given up their idea of a demonstration at the Chambers, in Paris, to-morrow.

—Troops are concentrating at available points, in anticipation of the expected demonstration at the Chambers, in Paris, to-morrow.

—English journals protest against the election of Dr. Temple to the Bishopric of Exeter, on the ground of "suspicious heterodoxy."

—A large meeting was held in London yesterday in favor of amnesty for Fenian prisoners. The American flag was hoisted and loudly cheered.

—Prim has stated, in the Cortes, that if any decision of the Œcumenical Council affects the new Spanish Constitution, the decision of the prelates will be null and void in Spain.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

General Statement of His Official Affairs.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, HARRISBURG, Oct. 6, 1869.—To his Excellency Major-General John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania—Sir:—In accordance with the statutory provisions which direct me from time to time to communicate to you the condition of the business of my department, I have the honor to lay before you a brief statement of my official actions. Upon entering upon my duty as Attorney-General, I found in the department, uncollected, claims amounting to two hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-two cents ($274,752·22). Of these I have collected two hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents ($245,755·97). The balance, twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($28,996·25), being mostly due from insolvent oil companies, will probably never be recovered.

I find, by comparison, that this balance of old claims, uncollected, is unprecedentedly small. During my term of office there has been certified to me for collection—up to July last, the time of my last quarterly statement to the State Treasurer—claims amounting to four hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents ($432,551·67). Of these I have collected three hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars and seven cents ($399,745·07). The balance, amounting to thirty-two thousand eight hundred and six dollars and sixty cents ($32,806·60) has been put in suit, but the money may not be made, either on account of the defendants' insolvency or the failure to obtain service.

During the last quarter there has been certified to me one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents ($138,257·65), nearly all having come to my hands within a month. These have either been paid or suits commenced, all of which are being prosecuted with the utmost speed. In fact, at the present time there is not in this department a single claim which is not as far advanced as the arrangement of the term days of the courts will allow. The entire collection made by me and paid into the State Treasury amounts to nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seven cents ($987,909·07), of which there has been collected during the past quarter one hundred and two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents ($102,488·35).

In addition to the sums collected as above, I have recovered in the Court below suits amounting to fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents, but which have not yet been paid, because of the defendants having sued out writs of error. To collect these various sums, I have issued three hundred and forty-six writs (346). All of these cases have been concluded, with the exception I will hereafter mention, and all of them, except five, have been decided in favor of the Commonwealth at final judgment. At the recent session of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, a decision was given in the tonnage tax cases, which have been pending since 1864. The decision was in favor of the Commonwealth, and secured a revenue of over two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The accumulated debt under this tax makes directly dependent upon the decision over six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000). The corporations are about to take out writs of error to the United States Supreme Court. At the same term of court the gross receipt cases would have been also argued, had they not been postponed until January at the request of defendants' counsel who wanted time for preparation, and also as the decision of the tonnage tax cases, if favorable to the State, would carry with it these cases. Such a contingency having happened, the gross receipt cases may be considered as virtually decided in favor of the Commonwealth.

The amount involved is about the same as that of the tonnage tax, viz:—over two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The various cases which have occurred since the June term of the Dauphin county Common Pleas are in a condition to be heard at the next term.

In conclusion, I would respectfully repeat my invitation to your Excellency to examine in person the books and records of my office.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant.
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

THE BROOKS CASE.

The Trial Concluded and the Verdict Guilty.

On Saturday afternoon the case of the assailants of Detective Brooks was resumed, and the tesimony for the defense continued.

Mr. Donahue sworn.—I was about Front and Arch street, on the day of the shooting; I was on my way to Mr. Martin's store; when I got to the store I found quite a crowd there; Mr. Martin asked me to keep the crowd out; I did so and shut the door and went into the office and saw a man lying on the lounge; I asked who he was and was told it was Mr. Brooks; in a minute or so, Mr. Martin came and asked him if he knew any of the parties who shot him; he said no; he asked him in a few minutes again if he could recognize them, and he said no.

Patrick Neville sworn.—I live at 913 Rodman street; I was in Front street, near Race, when Mr. Brooks was shot; I saw him taken into Martin's store; he was placed on a lounge in the back of the store in the office; heard Mr. M. ask him if he could recognize the man who shot him; he said "no;" I was close by at the time.

Cross-examination.—I am a drayman; I was standing on the pavement when Mr. Brooks came up and followed him in; I went for the cab to take Mr. Brooks home.

John C. Perry sworn.—Keep a hotel opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad depot; I also keep horses and carriages; I know Thomas Hughes; have known him eight or nine years; I know plenty others who know him; I wouldn't believe him on his oath; his general character is bad; I employed him for about four days at a time; the second day he came to drive for me, about ten days after Mr. Brooks was shot, there was a lady came and asked if Tom Hughes worked for me; I told the lady he would be in in a minute.

Here Mr. Gibbons interposed an objection. Objection not sustained.

Witness.—I told him when he came into the bar that he was getting fits; I thought it was his wife; he said it was his sister; he said: "I have got myself into a little bit of a scrape; I was going in this Brooks affair, but I was half drunk the biggest part of my time, but I thought there was a little cash in it;" he also said he thought it was a nice put up job.

Cross-examination.—Q. Have you had Hughes arrested?

A. Yes, sir; the day but one after I discharged him, about the 19th or 20th of September; it was after I had this conversation with him.

Patrick Dorsey sworn.—I am a laborer in Fairmount Park; my business before was hack driving; I know Thomas Hughes; I know others who know him; I know him to be a bounty jumper; I knew him when I was in the army and since; his reputation for telling the truth is bad; I would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examination.—Q. Who did you ever hear speak of Hughes?

A. I heard my brother for one, and a man named Gallagher, and one named Riley, a hack driver; never heard McLaughlin speak of him, nor Mara, nor Dougherty; have not known the prisoner; I can only name these three; I heard a man talk about his perjuring himself at the election poll one year ago; I heard him perjure himself at the election polls; Hughes came to me, two nights after the shooting of Brooks, at Ninth and Chestnut streets, and said, "Dorsey, I want you;" I said "what do you want;" says he, "I hear there is money in this affair, and I know a couple of men we can put it up on;" I told him to go away, I wanted nothing to do with him.

Patrick Gorman sworn.—I am on the police force, Third division, No. 148; I have owned hacks for about twenty years; have known Thomas Hughes for sixteen years; I have never known his reputation to be good; I wouldn't like to believe him on his oath.

Counsel. Q. Have you heard Hughes' character discussed since this trial commenced?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you hear it discussed last? A. Not for the last six months.

Q. Who did you last hear speak of him? A. Mr. Rody.

Q. Of his character for truth? A. About family affairs; he said he would not believe him about it; I also heard a Mr. Green speak of his character; I have not spoken about it since the trial commenced.

Q. Have you never told any living being what you could testify to? A. No, sir.

Daniel Green sworn.—Have known Hughes some years; he learned his trade with a cooper; I never heard his truth doubted; his general reputation for telling the truth I never heard discussed.

Here the prosecution objected to the questions of the counsel, and the objection was sustained.

Witness. I never heard his truthfulness discussed.

Michael Quigley sworn.—I know Thomas Hughes; have known him nine or ten years; am a hack driver; know others that know him; his reputation for telling the truth is bad.

Cross-examined.—I drive back; have known Hughes nine or ten years; heard his character for truth discussed eight or nine months ago; have not heard him connected with the Brooks affair; have heard Charles Clark speak of him and John Dorsey and William Madden; I am in the employ of Thomas Smith, Fourth street, above German; have been in his employ about two months; he is a brother of Robert Lister Smith; I know McLaughlin; I don't know Jas. Dougherty; I know Hugh Mara; I do not know Bob Hamilton.

Jno. Graham sworn.—I know Thomas Hughes, the hack driver; he used to drive for me; I have known him since 1862; I know others who know him; his reputation for telling the truth is very bad.

Cross examined.—I keep tavern; have kept it seven months; have lived in Philadelphia many years; I formerly lived 25 years in the 2nd precinct of the 5th ward; kept house these 25 years with my mother; I went into the distillery business after I stopped keeping carriages; I sold out the stable about '65 or '66; I then went into the distillery business.

Thomas Wallis sworn.—I drive my own carriage; I know Thomas Hughes; have known him twelve years; I know others who know him; his reputation for telling the truth is bad.

Cross-examined.—I never heard any one speak well of him; I hear every one speaking bad of him; I have heard Mr. Boyle speak of his character for truth, and Mr. Boyle's brother; I heard his own wife speak bad of him.

Andrew Boyle sworn.—I am a hack driver; drive my own carriage; I have known Thomas Hughes for the last fifteen or sixteen years; I hear every one saying his character for telling the truth is bad.

Alderman McMullin sworn.—I am an alderman of the city of Philadelphia; on the 6th of September I had an agreement to meet, about the middle of the day, at my office, with Aldermen Collins and Devitt; my office is 726 South Eighth street; they came there about 12 o'clock; we were to fix up the list of election officers for the Second, Third, and Fourth wards; Devitt was alderman of the Third ward; Collins was alderman of the Second ward; we were occupied at it about twenty minutes; we made only a few changes; mine was fixed before they came; after we got through we went to James Devitt's tavern, Eighth street, below Fitzwater; we staid there about twenty minutes; had a drink, and talked awhile; Devitt and myself got on a car to keep an engagement with a gentleman at Fifth and Chestnut streets, at 1 o'clock; I have known the prisoners for 15 years; I saw them at the tavern when we went there; I am positive of that; it was half past twelve; they were there with several others; we remained at Fifth and Chestnut streets for some time, and while standing there Mr. Donahue came along, and told us Brooks was shot.

Cross-examination.—The appointment was at six o'clock; I have a clock right in front of my desk; I called their attention to their promptness, pointing to the clock; they were on time; my office from Devitt's is not far; have known the prisoners fifteen years; Dougherty lives in Wall street, a little street off Seventh, near Christian; Mara lives about Third and the railroad; have seen them around Devitt's and the hose-house; Dougherty is a carpenter; Mara used to drive hack; I believe he gave it up on account of bleeding of the lungs; we got to Fifth and Chestnut about one o'clock; I don't know McLaughlin; never saw him around the hose-house, although he might have been there; don't know all who go there; I know Policeman Kelley; have known him two or three years; see him every day or so; I think I have seen him within a day or two.

Alderman Collins sworn.—Am an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, of the Second ward; about two or three minutes before 12 o'clock I left my office; I was at Eighth and Catharine when St. Paul's bell struck twelve; I went up Eighth to Alderman McMullin's; I passed James Devitt's tavern; I don't recollect seeing the prisoners there then; I stopped at Devitt's a few minutes when I met Alderman Devitt, and we went up together; we remained there about fifteen or twenty minutes; we then came down Eighth street to Devitt's tavern; I asked them in to take a drink; I saw both the prisoners there then; they took a drink with me; remained there about fifteen or twenty minutes; Alderman Devitt and McMullin then took a car; Policeman Snyder came along, and I went to my office at Seventh and Carpenter streets; I know the young men well; couldn't make any mistake about their identity.

Cross-examined.—Have known the prisoner twelve or fifteen years; we all belong to the same association; a fire company; the Moyamensing Hose Company; I know Policeman Kelley; he was in my office the other day with a prisoner; I don't know whether he was in my office night before last or not.

Alderman Frank Devitt sworn.—I am an alderman of the city of Philadelphia—Third ward; I had an engagement with Alderman McMullin and Alderman Collins; I was there about ten or twenty minutes after it was night; came down to my brother's house and had a drink; I saw the prisoners there; I have known them fifteen or eighteen years; Dougherty lives in the same neighborhood; I know them very well; I am positive they were there; we all drank together and conversed together; Alderman McMullin and I then came up to Fifth and Chestnut streets to meet a person; between one and two o'clock Donohue came along and told Alderman McMullin about the shooting.

Cross-examined.—When Alderman Collins called I was sitting at my brother's, reading a paper; I came there to fulfil my engagement; my office is 827 South Fifth street; I left my office just twenty minutes past eleven o'clock; I sat at my brother's until Alderman Collins came up; was at my brother's; we returned in about twenty or twenty-five minutes; I have known the prisoner fifteen or eighteen years; we all belong to the Moyamensing Hose Company; they were on the steps with seven or eight others when we got there; Mr. George Palmer was there; he lives in Christian street, above Second; Michael Riley was there.

Mr. Cassidy asked witness if any remark had been made about that time by Alderman McMullin.

Mr. Gibbons objected. Objection not sustained.

Witness replied that the alderman may have made use of a remark about being punctual, but he did not remember it.

James Devitt sworn.—I remember the day Brooks was shot; know the prisoners, and have known them ten or twelve years; they are in the habit of coming here; I got out of here between nine or ten o'clock; washed myself; came down stairs; saw that the bar was all fixed up, and saw the prisoners in there; walked up street; came back and saw the two making arrangements to play a game of cards in a back room; read the paper a little while; walked into the back room; saw them playing; Dougherty, Mara, Riley, and Palmer my bar-keeper were there; they commenced to play between ten and eleven; I remained home till between one and two o'clock; I remember the aldermen coming there; they were there when the alderman came; from ten o'clock until one or two; they were at my house; they played in a little back room off the bar-room.

Cross examined.—They are in the habit of visiting my house; saw them last there the day Brooks was shot; they were there on Sunday and Saturday and I think on the Friday previous; I was trying to get them on the police force; I don't know whether Monday was the last day I saw them there or not; I cannot remember them being there a day after that; I did not hear of their leaving Philadelphia; I do not pay any attention to any one coming there; the four men mentioned were all I remember being there; I don't remember any other persons being there; I belong to the Moyamensing Hose; I believe they belong too; I have no doubt about it; I don't know any man named McLaughlin belonging to the Moyamensing Hose; I never saw McLaughlin before, to day; the pictures of the prisoners were never in my house; I have a frame of photographs in my house of some of the members of the Moyamensing Hose Company; I say positively the prisoners' photographs were never in my house, or bar room, to my knowledge; I never saw them there.

William Porter sworn.—I am bartender for Mr James Devitt; I was such the day Brooks was shot; I have known Dougherty fifteen years; I have known Mara ten years; I saw them at the hotel on that day; I first saw them about half past nine; Mara and Riley were sitting outside when along came Mr. Dougherty; they had a chat, and along came Mr. Palmer; they all sat there; about 10½ o'clock they proposed to play a game of euchre in the bar-room; Mr. Riley and Dougherty were partners; they played about an hour, when Ald. McMullin and others came along; they were there at 12:30; when I went to dinner they were on the step; a quarter of an hour afterwards they were still there; shortly after Dougherty left, and I saw him come back; I saw them there until 2 or 3 o'clock; Policeman Snyder came up about 1 o'clock.

Cross-examined—I saw them both at the house the next day; I can't say what time they got there on the Thursday before; they never came together; they did not often play cards; they were there on Monday until between two and three o'clock; on Tuesday I could not say, but I think that was the last day I saw them; I remember seeing them sitting on the steps when the news came of the shooting; I was surprised to see them arrested for it.

Michael Riley sworn.—I was at Devitt's the morning Brooks was shot; I got there between 9 and 10 o'clock; I saw there Mara, Dougherty, Thompson, and the bartender; I staid there until near 1 o'clock; they were there all the time; we sat around for awhile; I called for a game of cards; we made a party of Mara, Dougherty, Palmer, and myself; I was there when the aldermen and party came; Mara and Dougherty were there; after I came back they were there; I was not there when the news came.

Cross examination.—I was there on Saturday about ten o'clock in the morning; I staid until half past twelve; I went to my dinner; I came back about two o'clock; think I saw Dougherty there; don't know where I was on the morning of Wednesday preceding, or the afternoon either; don't know where I was on Thursday or Friday; I heard of the shooting of Brooks about two o'clock.

Q. Did you, two or three days after you heard of these men being arrested, recall the fact that they could not have been concerned in it?

Objected to. Objection sustained.

Witness. I heard on the following Thursday of Dougherty and Mara being charged with being concerned in the case.

George W. Palmer sworn.—I was at Devitt's on the day spoken of; saw the prisoners there; I was in the back room about half past ten playing cards with Mara, Dougherty, Riley, and myself; on coming out I saw Alderman Devitt reading a paper; Aldermen McMullin, Collins, and Devitt came along and invited all to take a drink; we did so; I went to my dinner about one o'clock, and came back about half past two o'clock.

Cross-examined—I am a bookbinder; work for Wm. W. Harding; am positive the prisoners were there; saw the aldermen come up together; I have played cards there with them three or four years ago, and I think the week before; I played with them the Saturday previous; did not play on Friday; can't say whether I played on Thursday, Wednesday or Tuesday, but I did play on one of those days; have been in Wm. Harding's employ about two or three weeks; the Tuesday after the shooting was the last time I saw the prisoners; I am a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company; never knew the prisoners had left the city; never saw Neil McLaughlin until to-day; I was setting on Devitt's steps at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, Saturday, Friday, and Thursday; as a general thing I always sat there about twelve o'clock; pursued this occupation about two months.

Wm. Thompson sworn.—I was at Devitt's on the Monday in question; saw the prisoners there between twelve and one o'clock; I left my brother's house about ten o'clock; went down there, when they made a proposal to play a game of cards; Palmer, Riley, Dougherty, Mara, and Mr. Porter were there; have known all the parties for about twelve years; I have known Mara about ten years, and Dougherty since I have been a boy.

Cross-examination.—Shortly after 10 o'clock the proposal to play cards was made; we had a drink in the bar with the alderman; I was on the pavement when they came along; I was not playing; have been in the habit of visiting the place daily, when out of a situation; had been out of employment about two months; now work for Mr. Connor, who keeps a saloon; I have been there about two weeks; am a member of the Moyamensing Hose; was there off and on every day; am not positive as to seeing the two persons after Monday; all of us were in the habit of playing cards there.

Thomas Gillespie sworn.—Keep a cigar store 738 South Eighth street; live at 762; know the prisoners; Mr. Mara came in to buy a collar; it was before ten o'clock; I could not suit him; told him to go to my wife's store, a few doors below; he wanted a number 14 collar; I saw them both between twelve and one o'clock at Devitt's door.

Cross-examined.—I remember the date because I was a candidate for election officer; I marked the date down; I was not appointed; Alderman Devitt was to appoint me; when I heard of these men being accused, on Wednesday, the fact of the collar came to my recollection; the first knowledge I had of their leaving the city was the news of their being arrested in New York; am a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company; saw Dougherty on the next day; did not miss them until I saw the report of their arrest in New York in the papers; I can't fix any other day that he called for a collar except Sunday a week; he was in the habit of calling every other day, but I can't fix the day.

Frank Riley sworn.—I know Mara and Dougherty; am one of the constables of the Third ward; remember seeing them at Devitt's hotel on the day of the shooting; I staid there about twenty minutes.

Cross-examined.—I left about one o'clock or a little before; didn't visit the tavern after I went there that day to find the alderman; was proposed as a member of the Moyamensing Hose about eight months ago; don't know whether I am a member or not; I arrested Thomas Hughes at Delaware avenue and Pine street; took him to Alderman Devitt's office.

The court then adjourned until seven o'clock.

Edward C. Kane sworn.—I am a produce dealer, and was formerly at Dock-street market; on the day of the shooting I was coming down Front, about one hundred yards from Arch street, when I saw a carriage coming up Front, and a man struggling to get in; I noticed the man particularly; I cannot recognize either of the prisoners; I am confident it could not have been either of the two; I saw Mr. Brooks with a pistol in his hand; did not know him then and don't know him now.

Cross-examined.—I have no business now; the reason I did not report to the authorities was because I did not wish to be mixed up in it; I first communicated the fact to Mr. Cassidy.

Here the defence closed their evidence.

Detective Tryon was called by the prosecution to the stand; I am aware that a proclamation was issued by the Mayor on Saturday, the 18th of September; I saw that proclamation in the papers the next day; I made efforts to get the men described therein before that.

This closed the testimony. The counsel then proceeded with the argument, and at 11:35 at night, Judge Ludlow hastily charged the jury, who retired at 11:50, and at 12:25 Sunday morning returned, and rendered a verdict of guilty of the assault and battery with intent to kill.

Mr. Cassidy notified the Court that he would file reasons for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

Philadelphia Sub-Post Offices.

Postmaster Bingham came down on Saturday and submitted a plan to the Postmaster-General for the closing out of five of the large city sub-post offices in Philadelphia, A, B, C, D and K, at which there are employed eighty-five letter-carriers. Postmaster Bingham requested that these letter-carriers be transferred to the Central Post Office.

The expenditure required for keeping up the five stations he proposed to expend in street car fare, and each carrier to be transported from the central office to the commencement of his route. The result of closing out the sub-stations will secure greater honesty, and less liability to error, an immediate correction of errors when discovered, and from one-half to three-quarters of an hour greater celerity in the running of each route. Direct route communication can be secured under the proposed arrangement throughout all the built-up portions of the city, which is impossible under the present system.

This plan requires no increase of force or expense. The discontinuance of the sub-post offices will not be felt, and the improvement resulting from a consolidation of the force at the central office, in connection with the speedy street car transportation, will be appreciated by the business community of Philadelphia.—*Washington Correspondence of Inquirer.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·22	MOON RISES	8·50
SUN SETS	5·06	HIGH WATER	5·49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUDDEE, S. E. STOKES, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Bushy, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Oct. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 12
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
India	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Oct. 28
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 2
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 28
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 28
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Oct. 28
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 28
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 28
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Biggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ambrecite, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. Persia, Peck, Port Royal, Ja., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Essex, Mass., Knight & Sons.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Mobile, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Charlestown, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Billow, Griffin, Bangor, do.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Providence, do.
Schr Ben; Strong, Brown, Providence, R. I., do.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, Charleston, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 51, Richardson, N. York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 97, Passwater, N. York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 62, McLellan, N. York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, 18 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Sarah Payson, Dakin, 50 days from Ardrossan, with old iron to Workman & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Andaman, Otis, 40 days from Troon, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh.
Barque Lepante, Bell, 4 days from New Bedford, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. barque Pawnee, Ancker, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to L. Westergard & Co.
Brig Almon Rowell, Drisko, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, 16 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. G. Van Horn.
Br. brig Charles Henry, Horn, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Circassian Bunker, from Boston.
Schr Julia, Delaney, 9 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, 4 days from Taunton, Mass., with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Fawn, Kelly, 5 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 25.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

C. McCaffrey, with iron, for Philadelphia.
Flour City, with iron, for Philadelphia.
Joseph Byrnes, with soda ash, for Manayunk.
E. B. Timmons, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

P. Abby; Ellen; American Boy; Satterlee; Jas. Loughney; D. Megan; Major O'Reilly; Andy Johnson; and Cascadilla, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 22d inst.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, from Salem for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 21st inst.

Barque James Campbell, Harding, for Philadelphia via Morant Bay, remained at Kingston, Ja., 9th inst.

Schrs Abel C. Buckley, Buckley, from Dauve-port, and Adelaide, Endicott, from Somerset, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 20th inst.

Schrs Jesse Hart 2d, Pierson; J. B. Bragdon, Newcomb; Marion Draper, Meady; and Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 20th inst.

Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, hence, at Rockland 19th inst.

Schr John H. French, Burgess, hence, at Gardiner 19th instant.

Schrs H. F. Sampson, Blake, and S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 18th inst.

Schrs Cherub, Layman, and N. B. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Washington, D. C., 22d inst.

Schrs Lizzie Raymond, Lord; Success, Richards; and P. Boyce, Adams, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Schr Sinaca, Weeks, and Lydia A. May, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, hence, at Wickford 20th inst.

Schr John Crockford, Briggs, hence, at Fall River 20th instant.

Schr Quickstep, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 21st inst.

Schr A. L. Massis, Blizzard, hence, at Norfolk 22d inst.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott, sailed from Richmond 22d inst. for James River, to load for Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$90

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, October 28, at 1 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1869.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

GOVERNOR GEARY has tendered to the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and that gentleman has accepted the position, as will be seen by the following correspondence:—

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., October 23, 1869.

"Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa.—SIR:—Placing the highest confidence in your friendship, ability and integrity as a man and as a lawyer, I have the honor to tender to you the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster.

"Should you determine to accept, I desire that you do so without delay and notify me both by telegram and letter, and at once assume the duties of your office. Very respectfully,

"JOHN W. GEARY, Governor."

To this proffer of the position, Judge Brewster responded as follows:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1869.

"To his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor—SIR:—Your favor of the 23d inst., tendering to me the position of Attorney-General of this Commonwealth, has been duly received.

"I accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to tender it.

"It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability. With regard, very respectfully yours,

"F. CARROLL BREWSTER."

Three years ago, when General Geary first assumed the Governorship, it was his desire to appoint Judge Brewster to the same position, but, unhappily, through the influence of Simon Cameron, his purpose was defeated, and the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster given the place. This appointment, at present, will give universal satisfaction to this community, and to the people of the entire State. While the loss to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas will be one not easily repaired, the public will be the gainer by the change which removes Judge Brewster to a field of larger usefulness. Born in 1825, he is now in the very prime of life and in the full vigor of intellect. He thus enjoyed such rare opportunities for the study of his chosen profession, that he was admitted to the bar when but nineteen years of age. From that time to the date of his elevation to the bench, his career at the bar was one of unusual brilliancy and success. In 1862, and again in 1865, he was elected to the important and responsible position of City Solicitor, and in 1866 to that of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His career upon the bench has been eminently satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself, more especially the masterly decision in which he recently disposed of the protracted contest over the Row offices in this city. To the discharge of the duties of his new position he brings a thorough and varied culture, a ripe experience, a perfect mastery all the complicated details of the law, a commanding eloquence, and an unblemished reputation.

We understand that the vacancy upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas which is created by Judge Brewster's acceptance of the Attorney-Generalship will be filled by the appointment by Governor Geary of Edwin M. Paxson, Esq., a prominent lawyer of this city, of sterling worth, who is well known in professional circles, although comparatively a stranger to the public. Mr. Paxson is a native of Bucks county, is now about forty-eight years of age, and has varied his long experience at the bar with the labors of journalism. His appointment will unquestionably prove acceptable to the people when they have once had an opportunity to judge of his judicial ability.

THE BROOKS CASE.

THE jury empanelled in the Brooks case deserve the thanks of every good citizen for their prompt readition of a verdict of guilty against Marrow and Dougherty. The efforts made by the counsel, the friends, and the employers of these villains to defeat justice were as desperate as the crime which startled the entire community on the 6th of September; and it was a matter of the highest public importance that these efforts should not prevail. It was bad enough that any set of men in this city should combine to murder a useful officer on account of his conscientious devotion to duty—bad enough that the basest and most dangerous form of crime, the willingness to act as hired assassins, should be developed in our midst—bad enough that in the police force which the municipality maintains at a vast expense, these desperadoes should find sympathizers and friends ready to aid them in eluding pursuit and punishment—but it would have been even worse if a verdict of not guilty had shown that all these offenses could be committed with impunity, and that the "diamonds of the bar" could blind the eyes of honest jurymen with their dazzling and deceptive light.

The general expectation that extraordinary means would be adopted to secure the acquittal of the prisoners was fully fulfilled. They formed part of that aristocracy of crime which habitually regards itself as above the reach of law, and this consideration was probably not forgotten when they consented to sound the very lowest depths of human depravity. It is part of the testimony of the defense that they were applicants for positions on the police force, and it is now but too well known that among the sworn and salaried protectors of municipal peace they found useful allies at every stage of the proceedings. They received the earliest possible tidings that they had fallen under the ban of suspicion, and thus gained the opportunity for their prompt flight to New York. When arrested there, they also received such speedy information from this city of the real charge under which they were held that they were enabled to make an immediate application for release, under a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge McCunn. After McLaughlin had made his original statement against them, and had displayed a strong apparent determination to become an honest ally of the Commonwealth, opportunities were afforded to their friends of perverting his better instincts, and finally, during the trial, one policeman who, in the discharge of his duty, which is in part to observe any unusual or suspicious circumstances in any part of the city, had seen the prisoners get out of McLaughlin's carriage shortly before one o'clock on the day of the attempted assassination, can nowhere be found when he is called to appear on the witness stand. These, and other circumstances of scarcely less significance illustrate the difficulties with which the Mayor and the faithful portion of his force have been compelled to contend, and it is a matter of no small astonishment that a triumph has been gained despite the treasonable defection of those who should have been the faithful ministers of justice.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow, while acting in a strictly impartial manner, displayed a rigid determination to prevent the prisoners' counsel from gaining any undue advantage, and the new District Attorney and his assistant, notwithstanding their want of time to prepare for such a peculiar and momentous trial, and the extraordinary difficulties to which they were subjected by the changed attitude of McLaughlin and the absence of Officer Kelly, did the best that could be done under the circumstances. In a strictly legal sense, the first affidavit of the driver could not be considered testimony. Its sole use was to break the force of the declaration which would otherwise have tended to the acquittal of the defendants, but the remaining testimony offered by Hughes and the victim of the murderous assault was, in view of all the complications by which the case was surrounded, very properly deemed by the jury amply sufficient to justify the verdict of guilty despite the attempt to establish an *alibi*. In regard to this portion of the defense, it is not necessary to believe that the witnesses who swore that they saw Marrow and Dougherty at Devitt's tavern between 12 and 1 o'clock on the 6th of September, committed perjury. It is possible that the prisoners could have been returned to Devitt's, after the commission of the crime, before 1 o'clock, and a little difference in timepieces or a slight mistake of recollection would easily explain any apparent discrepancy arising from this portion of the theory of the defense. But as the judge properly instructed the jury, "an *alibi* is either overwhelming or *destructive*." It "is a defense easily made, and often through bribery and subornation of perjury, and the testimony adduced to sustain it should be subjected to the closest scrutiny. If it is made out it is conclusive, but *if it fails it is fatal.*" We do not doubt that if an *alibi* could have saved Marrow and Dougherty, a cloud of witnesses to establish it would have been produced by the same agencies that changed McLaughlin's statement and silenced Officer Kelly. But the jury was as impervious to such efforts as to the eloquence of the counsel for the prisoner. In vain did Mr. Mann make his favorite exclamation, "I would that this arm would wither if I would say one word to the jury that I did not believe to be true." His skill as a prosecuting attorney is so well attested, that, even in spite of himself, his zealous efforts in behalf of the prisoners told rather against them than in their favor, and it is extremely doubtful whether the twelve good men and true empanelled to give a just judgment could forget his wanton insult to the victim of the assault, despite his apology. In vain did Mr. Cassidy seek to add new laurels to his fame as a criminal lawyer by his comments upon the sensational character of a case which was necessarily made sensational by the machinations of those he served, by his eulogy of the praiseworthy liberality of the Moyamensing Hose Company in contributing to the relief of the Avondale sufferers, and by his asseverations that if the prisoners were not set free the witnesses called to prove an *alibi* would be presumed guilty of perjury. All these arts failed; and however much the friends of justice may regret that last Saturday was marked by the escape of that notorious defier of the law, Jimmy Haggerty, the verdict in the Marrow and Dougherty case proves that the law still finds some faithful supporters in our midst, who can neither be bullied, bought, betrayed, or deceived into a grant of indulgence to the desperadoes of the whisky ring.

AMNESTY FOR THE FENIANS.

A SIGNIFICANT demonstration took place in London yesterday. Immense processions marched through the streets, headed by bands of music, and bearing flags and banners inscribed with significant mottoes. We are also told that the procession contained several thousand women, wearing flowers and scarfs of the emerald hue. The grand demonstration culminated at Hyde Park, where fifty thousand people assembled in mass meeting to listen to inflammatory harangues and pass resolutions demanding amnesty for the Fenians now held in custody by the Government. It was rumored on Saturday that the Government would interpose to prevent the holding of the meeting in the park, and it was thought the affair would be indefinitely postponed, in view of the anticipated collision. It appears, however, that Mr. Gladstone had the wisdom to let the amnesty agitators alone, and contented himself with making extensive preparations for suppressing any disturbance that might possibly arise.

The great demonstration of yesterday was intended as a counterblast to Mr. Gladstone's declaration, a few days since, that while the members of the Government had carefully considered all the memorials for the release of the political prisoners which had been presented from time to time, they had unanimously decided that a compliance with these demands would be contrary to their duty as guardians of public security and peace. That the reckless Fenian agitators should coincide in this reasonable view of the situation was not to be expected. The whole movement is manipulated by a clique of demagogues who have no real regard for the permanent welfare of their country, and are incapable of entertaining the sentiment of gratitude towards Mr. Gladstone for what he has already done in behalf of Ireland. By the passage of the bill disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church, he has remedied one of the most glaring wrongs under which Ireland has been laboring for centuries, and given a pledge for ameliorating the condition of the people of that portion of the British empire as fast as time and the state of public sentiment in England will safely permit. If the Fenians would only rally to the hearty support of the present Liberal Government, and drop all their crazy and dangerous schemes, the cause of Ireland would be immeasurably advanced, and all the political prisoners would soon be set at liberty. A persistence in the present agitation, however, can only damage their cause, and may ultimately result in the restoration of Disraeli to power.

SPAIN is tranquil, says a cable telegram from Madrid, and then, by way of commentary upon this assertion, follows a notice of the arrest of a Catholic bishop and a number of Protestants in Granada and of a prominent insurrectionist who has been taken to Valencia for trial. But the speech delivered by Marshal Prim in the Cortes on Saturday shows that, despite the anarchy which reigns throughout the country, the Government of the Regent will not retrograde on one important point. "If," said the Minister of War, "the Œcumenical Council should adopt decisions hostile in their operation to the Spanish Constitution, they would be treated by the Government as null and void." Although Spain has not yet received a stable Government in return for the rotten dynasty which she threw off a year ago, she has emancipated herself from the domination of the Church, and in this respect at least has taken a long stride in the right direction.

SOME ENEMY HATH DONE THIS.—It now appears that Minister Washburne has not asked for $15,000 in gold to meet his contingent expenses, as was recently telegraphed from Washington. The many friends of Mr. Washburne, who were rejoiced by the manly stand taken by him in the House of Representatives on the subject of economy in the administration of the Government, will be delighted to hear this, and still further to know that he has declined to receive certain allowances until he could satisfy himself that he is legally entitled to them. But at the same time, Minister Washburne's friends cannot but remember that he was of infinitely more use to the country in Congress than he promises to be in Paris.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD is now in Mexico. But the restoration of order to that distracted country appears to be followed by a general apathy in the volcanic regions of our sister republic. We would therefore advise Mr. Seward to extend his journey as far down the Pacific coast as Southern Peru, where violent earthquakes are of daily occurrence. He can then return and pass the winter at Washington in the endeavor to persuade the Senate to ratify the treaty purchasing the island of St. Thomas. A little experience in the earthquake business will doubtless double his zeal in the annexation policy.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* comes to the rescue of old Frank Blair, whom it styles "the venerable founder of the Republican party," and in its eagerness expresses the opinion that the huckstering of potatoes without a license is a much more intellectual employment than editing a radical newspaper. If all the radical newspapers in the country were edited in the patriotic style of the *Patriot*, there would be a show of truth in this assertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THIRD LECTURE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN;
Subject—"GIRLS,"

The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—
Oct. 27, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 10 22 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 20th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 8 33 CHAS. O. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, northeast corner of NINTH and GREEN streets, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held at the same place for four managers, to serve three years.
10 4 10 6t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 21 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. GEO. W. LEHMAN, Secretary.
10 25 9t

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE LADIES' FAIR FOR THE HOMŒOPATHIC Hospital Fund will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL from 17th to 20th November. The Lady Managers will meet at the College Building, on FILBERT Street, above Eleventh, on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and invite all interested to attend. 10 25 2t*

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
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☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26 6

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street 9 15

☞ MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them.
10 6 1m4p BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
Nos. 326 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

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ALL KINDS OF ELEGANT COATS.

Harvard Coats and Oxford Coats,
Named after the men who race in boats.

Coats that are beautiful, stylish, stout:
By far the handsomest garments out.

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Coats, such as every good man enjoys.

Business coats and overcoats,
For the lowest amount of greenback notes.

For a Sunday coat, or a Wedding coat,
Just stop a moment, and please take note;
Coats and Waistcoats, and Pants, and all,
Cheaper than elsewhere, at GREAT BROWN HALL.

Take notice, good sirs, that we will furnish you at the lowest price and the shortest notice. The finest Coats, Vests, Pants, and so forth, of every description, of excellent material, warranted to fit, to suit your ideas, and to give you complete satisfaction.

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NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

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THE HORSE'S FRIEND.
SOMETHING NEW.
Waterproof Woollen Horse Blankets.
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Call and examine, and save your Horse from suffering. Warranted to keep them dry. Free from gum or rubber. They are very large, neat and cheap, costing less than ordinary blankets of same quality. The principal styles are of a fine blue in color.

2 Horse	8½ lbs.	76x80 inches,	$8	per pair.	
3 "	10½ "	80x80 "	10	"	"
4 "	12½ "	80x84 "	12	"	"

A liberal discount to Wholesalers. Ask your Saddler for them. TERMS CASH.
N. B.—One Blanket will make an Overcoat suitable for Drivers, Draymen, Carmen, and will keep one dry in any rain. ALFRED C. MARIEN, Agent,
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WATERPROOFING BY A NEW PROCESS,
Without injury to fabric or appearance. Garments made Waterproof without taking apart.
Coats, $4 00 each; Pantaloons, $1 50 each; Vests, $1 each.
Important Notice to Policemen, Firemen, Letter Carriers, and all others necessarily exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. Save your health by having your garments made waterproof. TERMS CASH.
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Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
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CHROME IRON
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CLOTH HOUSE,
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ARE CLOSING OUT
Their Immense Stock
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Cloths, Cassimeres,
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Velveteens! Velveteens!
The largest stock to be found in Philadelphia. 10 14 3wrp

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IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1 75 upwards.
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No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,
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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
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Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
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NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf4p

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DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices. Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Haines & Bro. Finest new Pianos to rent.
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Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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M. THOMAS & SONS WILL SELL AT the EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY next, one of those marble front, three-story residences on the south side of SPRING GARDEN Street, west of Ninth south. Has every convenience, deep lot, side yard. Immediate possession. They will also sell a large dwelling No. 120 VINE Street; well located for business. 10 23 3t*

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No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 [illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1869.

The Home for Incurables.

The other day, not having any business of a very pressing nature to attend to, I carried out a long-cherished idea of visiting the Home for Incurables, which is located at West Farms, Westchester county. It is reached from New York by either the cars of the Harlem Road, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street, or those of the Third Avenue Railroad, to Tremont, one mile from West Farms. Its President is Mr. Benjamin H. Field, and its Pastor and Superintendent the Rev. Washington Rodman, and it has lately completed the third year of its existence.

The Home is not an imposing building, and although the best possible use is made of the contributions by which it is supported, still the meagreness of the charity that has been bestowed upon it has been the great bar to its success. If ever a reason existed for unlimited liberality in the exercise of charity it is found in the existence of this Home, which is intended literally for those who are *incurable*.

At present the number of patients is necessarily limited to thirty, but what is now done imperfectly for that small number might be thoroughly done at a small increase of cost for twice as many. It is the hope of the managers and contributors soon to extend the Home, so that it may accommodate at least one hundred patients.

During the year which has just elapsed forty-two inmates have been under the physician's charge. Of these eight have died, five have been relieved or discharged, and twenty-nine remain. There has been very little acute disease. The affections of a good many of the inmates have been amenable to treatment and have been greatly benefited. Amongst these may be classed consumptives. Of the patients received thus far, all, with very few exceptions, belong to one of three classes—paralytics, subjects of malignant disease, and consumptives. There are besides a few rheumatic patients. For the first two classes, little can be done except in individual cases. They go there to be made comfortable rather than to be subjected to medical treatment, and they find the Home perfectly well adapted to their wants. For the amelioration of consumptives it is recommended to open a branch of the Home on the upper Highlands, just below Newburg, where the climate is elevated and comparatively dry.

The diseases which have been treated during the past year are twenty-five in number, viz.:—Abdominal hernia; abdominal tumor; Bright's disease of the kidneys and chronic diarrhœa; chronic rheumatism; cancer of the breast; cancer of the mamma; cancer of the uterus; chronic diarrhœa; chronic disease of the hip-joint; chronic synovitis; debility; obscure disease of the brain; club-foot; epilepsy; elephantiasis; hysteria; hemiplegia; paraplegia; general paralysis; paralysis agitans; Pott's disease of spine and phthisis pulmonalis; old age; softening of the brain; and rheumatic gout.

The Home for Incurables is not a happy place to visit. You cannot help feeling that he who enters there leaves hope behind—the hope of all that health can bestow in this life. The inmates are treated with the tenderest care. So far as the means contributed will permit, they are provided with the luxuries of every season. They are allowed visits from their friends and relatives, and supplied with books and music, and the means of communicating with the outside world. But are they happy? Is not life to them at best one long penance—a penance for sins of which they are innocent, a suffering of the innocent for the indiscretions of their progenitors?

In his novel of "Con Cregan," Charles Lever gives a description of a lepers' settlement, where half the individuals had their noses eaten off with the disease, and where the other half were in anticipation of gradually approaching that enviable condition. Yet, notwithstanding, the wretched outcasts from this world's pleasures and sympathies had enjoyments peculiar to themselves, and in the excitement of cards and chess sometimes forgot, for a little while, their grievances. It may be so with the inhabitants of the Home for the Incurables. They may have snatches of happiness unknown to and unattainable by less afflicted mortals. At any rate, the Home is an excellent place for the inculcation of some of the virtues—patience, resignation, and gratitude, for instance. And some of the worst sufferers are some of the best pupils in that respect.

One instance of the peculiar kind of sufferings endured at this institution will be felt by the sensitive and sympathetic reader to be sufficient. About a year ago, the pastor of the Home, the Rev. Washington Rodman, was requested to visit, at Bellevue Hospital, a young man who was desirous of being admitted to the Home. On entering one of the wards there, his attention was directed to a youth whose experience had been more peculiarly bitter than is the lot of one of God's creatures in one case out of a million. The youth referred to had, in early childhood, been the victim of a fatal error on the part of a physician who had been attending him for the purpose of vaccination. By some mistake he had, during the process of vaccination, received the *virus* of that dreadful disease, elephantiasis, in its most aggravated form. Such had been its ravages with him, that he has already lost both hands, one foot, and the greater portion of the other one. His malady is still advancing slowly but surely to the vital organs, and the unhappy youth will be eaten away before he is in the grave. He has been provided with a separate cottage in the immediate vicinity of the Home, and is surrounded with everything that can tend to assuage the shadows that have thickened upon his pathway to the tomb.

Of other diseases cancer and chronic rheumatism provoke the greatest sufferings and promise the least amelioration. More than one patient is unable to move in bed without assistance, and has not known what it is to touch the floor with the foot for many a long year.

In concluding, I might make the statement that donations of money may be sent to the treasurer, J. D. Vermilye, Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall street, New York, and any one having articles suitable for hospital use, and wishing to give them to the Home, may notify the Rev. Washington Rodman, West Farms, New York, who will gladly send for them. The inmates of the Home are inmates for life, and consequently need a continuous supply of home comforts, such as books, engravings, games, flowers, fruits, vegetables, sewing materials, yarn, etc. A person becomes a patron by paying $500, and a life member on payment of $100. The annual subscription is twenty-five dollars, although of course all sums are thankfully received.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Hunted Down* is announced for repetition every evening this week. The success of this piece has been something remarkable, when we consider that it attracted but little attention when it was produced at the same theatre two seasons ago. We then commended it as a very interesting drama, and with Mrs. D. P. Bowers as "Mary Leigh;" Mr. Leake as "John Leigh," and, we believe, Mr. McManus in his present *role* of "Count Willidoff," the performance was up to a high mark of excellence. The Chesnut at that time, however, was under a cloud, and many of our playgoers could not be induced to visit it on any occasion whatever. Against this prejudice Miss Keene had to contend when she took charge of the theatre, and she may be said to have fairly conquered now and made the Chesnut what it ought to have been from the beginning. It is true that the house has been so transformed that it is almost impossible to recognize it as the same place, and from being the ugliest and most uncomfortable it has become the most beautiful and inviting place of amusement in the city. This is a great point gained, but it would not have been sufficient to have retrieved the bad fortunes of the theatre. When Miss Keene was announced as the manageress there was a general expression of satisfaction, and a belief that the right woman was in the right place. With an unusually good company to aid her, she has steadily increased the reputation of the theatre by the good taste and artistic merits of the performances she has given. The pieces she has produced have all been *réchauffés*, and yet of not too heavy calibre to tax the patience of the public, and the acting has been up to a high standard of excellence. The management of the Chesnut is now on the right tack, and a brilliant season is ensured if the future fulfils the promises of the present.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth's sixth and last week is announced. This evening he will appear in *The Stranger* and *The Taming of the Shrew;* to-morrow in *Hamlet;* on Wednesday in *The Merchant of Venice* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan;* on Friday and Saturday in *Hamlet*.

Miss Lucille Western will commence an engagement on next Monday evening with the inevitable *East Lynne*.

Boucicault and Byron's drama, *Lost at Sea*, is announced as in preparation.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *All's Well That Ends Well* will be produced this evening.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS will open this evening at their Opera House (formerly the Theatre Comique), on Seventh street, below Arch. This troupe contains an unusually large number of excellent performers, who achieved a remarkable success when they appeared in this city last summer. There is certainly room for another band of minstrels, and if the Seventh street establishment is properly managed, as no doubt it will be, it ought to pay large dividends.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of novelties will be introduced this evening, and mirth and melody will combine to make the performance attractive.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Miss Olive Logan is the third "star" in Mr. Pugh's galaxy, and she will shine this evening at the Academy of Music, and illuminate the subject of "Girls" for the benefit of the large and fashionable audience that will be in attendance. Miss Logan ought to know all about girls, and if she tells all she knows her discourse will be highly edifying.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT for the benefit of the German Theatre fund will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, under the direction of Isaac L. Rice. A fine programme of first-class music will be presented, and the entertainment will undoubtedly be one well worthy of the patronage of the public. We hope that there will be a full attendance, as the German Theatre project is one that deserves to be promoted and facilitated by the citizens of Philadelphia.

—The following from the Boston *Sunday Times* will give the public an idea of what they may expect from the Strakosch management:—

CARLOTTA PATTI.—The return of this distinguished artist, whose name is the representative of a musical family, reminds us of the oft-recurring fact of a peculiar line of genius making itself eminently apparent in one family, as witness the name of Dumas for literature, Taglioni for Terpsichorean art, and the composers of dance music, the Godfreys, three of whom are equally celebrated. This celebrity of name is world-wide in the particular case of which we now speak. The Patti family are intrinsically and by habit and taste musical, and to find one of that name who did not combine talent and taste for the Divine Art would be remarkable. Of this rather numerous family we have had nearly all the members before the public, and although at present it is solely represented by two, still we find the musical talent so wonderfully concentrated in these two as to fully show the innate ability, heightened as it has been by careful and unceasing culture. To say that Carlotta Patti has improved during her seven years' absence would be superfluous, and would speak little for a singer so conscientious as she is, for, in the expressive language of the French press, "She left America as a blossom, she returned to it as ripe fruit." To those who have heard her here and have watched her career since her return she will be welcome, if only for the pleasure of witnessing the confirmation of their expectations; and, indeed, it is gratifying to the public who first recognized genuine talent in her to know that she returns to the arena where her first effort was made with all the blushing honors of her European tour thick upon her. Success is waiting for this favorite of the concert-room, for we feel sure that a prima donna that unites such talent with the advantage of previous reputation cannot appeal to the public in vain, and we venture to predict a great popularity for the Patti concerts.

Strakosch has prepared for a lively season with his singing bird, and it is to be hoped the public will not look coldly on his venture. The concerts will take place at the Music Hall, on the evenings of Thursday, 14th, Friday, 15th, and one grand matinee on Saturday, 16th, at 2:30 P. M. See advertisement for particulars.

We are glad to learn, in addition to the above attraction, the *basso profundo*, Mr. Joseph Hermanns, has been engaged and will appear on Thursday.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and Full satisfaction guaranteed in all purchases in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner. Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

TEN PACKAGES more of these celebrated malt vases and jardiners just received at GAY'S—China Palace, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street. All works of art. Call and see them.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, have just received, by ship Stamler, the balance of that immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. They have now the finest assortment of French China, Bohemian Glass and Fancy Goods ever seen in Philadelphia. Prices of all goods marked in plain figures. Store open until 9 o'clock.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
offers extraordinary
Inducements to Purchasers of Ready-made
FINE CLOTHING.
His assortment is full, and comprises all styles and qualities.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

THE SHIVERING SEASON. It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence: while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known—will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Cholagogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say, if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an *absolute, speedy, and infallible specific* for your distressing malady.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the immense increase of trade at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, the proprietor has found it impossible to deliver all the goods sold, with five men and two horses, and has in consequence added another delivery team, and will keep on adding from time to time, as business warrants.

THE
HEAVY SALES
AT
OAK HALL
are in consequence of
LOW PRICES
—the Lowest in Town—
and
FINE CLOTHING
None better made!
We invite
OUR CONSTITUENTS
and the
WHOLE CITY
TO
EXAMINE OUR GOODS
AND
MAKE THEIR PURCHASES
IMMEDIATELY,
while our Stock is so
Full and Varied,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
MANUFACTURERS
OF CLOTHING,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILA.

MARRIED.

DOUGHTY—STEEL.—On the evening of the 20th instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. E. THOMPSON DOUGHTY to Miss KATE STEEL, eldest daughter of Edwin R. Steel, all of Philadelphia.

HALLMAN—DAVIS.—On July 28, 1869, by Rev. J. B. Williams, Mr. GEORGE M. HALLMAN to Miss ANNA E. DAVIS, of Montgomery county, to Miss ANNA E. DAVIS, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BAIRD.—On the 23d instant, THOMAS C. BAIRD, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Zachary Taylor Lodge, No. 45, A. F. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2305 Palethorp street, above Norris, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, sharp, without further notice. To proceed to the Hanover Vault.

HART.—On Sunday morning, October 24, REBECCA A., wife of Thomas Hart, and daughter of David Reeves.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1820 S. Rittenhouse square.

SHINDLER.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY A. SHINDLER, widow of the late John Shindler, Sr., in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Vine street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock.

THOMSON.—On the morning of the 25th instant, JANE, widow of William Thomson, in the 93d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 136 Union street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment in the Third Presbyterian Church Burying Ground. 2*

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS. — JUST opened, a new stock of Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, etc.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALPACAS. — Opened to-day, 3 cases of Double-warp Alpacas, at 50, 62½, and 75 cents a yard.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRES.—A FULL ASsortment of the best make of GLOSSY ALPACAS, just received, at 75c., 87½c., $1 12½, $1 25, etc.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, 10 22 3t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!

FURNITURE!

THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by these interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 23 1m

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

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WATCH CASES,

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WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

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MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1220 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Stake $300. Mile heats, best three in five, good day and track.

W. CARSON names blk. m. VICTORIA, to harness.
W. McBRIDE names b. h. MOSCOW, to harness.
J. B. HAINES names b. m. FANNY, to wagon.
Omnibuses start from Library street at 2½ P. M.
Admission $1, 10 22 8trp

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS, and

MISCELLANEOUS

DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE

AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

One case large Double Cord French Silk Epingines, $2.
One case French Lustrous Silk Poplins, at $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
One case French Wool Poplins, 62½ cents.
One case French Wool Poplins, 75 cents.
Two cases Plaid Poplins, 75 cents to $1.
Forty-three pieces Black Silks, $1 75 to $5 50.
American Striped Silks cheap.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

One case Black Wool Poplins, 62 and 75 cents.
One case Black Wool Poplins, 85 cents and $1.
One case Black Wool Poplins, $1 25 and $1 50.
Black Silk Poplins and Epinglines.
Black Velour Ottoman Poplins.
Black French Merinoes and Delaines.
Black Mohair Tamise, Alpacas, Mohairs, etc.
Black and White Striped Silks, a bargain.
Black English Crapes and Crape Veils.
Black Kid Gloves, Crape Collars, etc. etc.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

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MILLIKEN'S

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OLD STORE,

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NEW STORE,

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NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
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We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

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VELVETS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

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LADIES' FALL AND WINTER CLOAK EXHIBITION,

ON TUESDAY, October 26,

We will have a large stock of

LADIES' CLOAKS EXHIBITED,

Comprising all the leading novelties in

VELVET,
ASTRACHAN,
VELOUR BEAVER,
CHINCHILLA,
VELVETEEN,
ETC. ETC.

We are now prepared to receive orders, which are executed promptly.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 23 3t Above Willow.

J. CHAMBERS,

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BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from 8c.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Will Offer on Saturday Morning

Xtraordinary Inducements and Bargains.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF GLOVES FROM No. 928 CHESNUT STREET.

Consisting of Ladies' Buck and Castor Gloves.
Chasson's Convoisier fine Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Chasson's Fine White and Grey Gauntlets.
Children's Buck, Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Driving Gloves.
Gents' Fine Buck and Castor Gloves and Gauntlets.
Gents' Lined Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Gents' Indian Tan Gloves.
Gents' Very Heavy Buck Mitts and Gloves.
Fur Collars and Gloves.
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers.
The largest and cheapest lot of

FINE GLOVES EVER OFFERED.

Must be closed out at less than 50 cents on the dollar.

ALSO, BLACK SILKS.

35 pieces Black Silks, from most on
Bennet's best Black Silks.
Satin-faced Black Silks.
10,000 yards Dress Goods, 25 to 37½.
Lyons Cloaking Velvets.
Hosiery and Underwear Bargains.

GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

100 dozen New Color Kid at $1.
Handkerchiefs, all kinds, cheap.
FANS and ASTRACHAN SATCHELS, Etc., half price.
Bargains throughout the WHOLE STOCK. 10 22 3t

MOURNING GOODS.

TAMISES, BIARRITZ,
DELAINES, DRAP D'IMPERIAL,
BOMBAZINES, DRAP D'ALMA,
ALPACAS, DRAP DE RUSSE,
CRETONNES, VELOUR OTTOMANS;

And every other variety for Mourning and Second Mourning.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,
No. 1520 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDRENS', AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS 10 1s 1mrp

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NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

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Importers and Retailers of

CARPETINGS

Of every description.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.

1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,

Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.

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All the newest styles.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

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CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

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9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

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9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

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HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
10 5 3m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

SHAWLS.

1869.

FALL TRADE.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES

AT THORNLEY'S

POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. (1e 16tf) JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection.

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

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10 18 mwf6t

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THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

From the "Editor's Easy Chair" we quote the following edifying discourse upon politics and politicians:—

Just after the close of the war a shrewd European—whose name was not John Bull, and whose remarks, therefore, need not be carried into the Alabama account—came to this country, travelled everywhere, observing with great care—for he was in training for public life—and at his departure he said:—"I had great confidence in everything until I came to Washington; but when I saw Congress and the rest of the Government I began to doubt." This was his confirmation of De Tocqueville's observation thirty years before, that in the United States the best men avoid politics, and are not to be found in public life. But it was striking that, a little while after the shrewd European whose name was not John Bull made that remark, John Bright said the first four hundred men who passed any point in the Strand would make as good a House of Commons as that which was elected by the voters. There was a fond tradition in this country, or, more truly, there was a fashion of saying that the Senate of the United States was the most dignified and imposing body in the world. Yet when Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and other noted men were Senators, President Jackson deplored its degradation—the proof being that it did not agree with him. There are various reasons which explain the shrewd foreigner's feeling. He had been profoundly impressed, not only with the extent and resources of the country, but with the character of the people, whose conduct of the war had kindled his imagination. When he came to Washington to see Congress, which he knew to be the freely chosen representatives of that people, he unconsciously expected to see visible manifestation of the great qualities which he had perceived and admired. Is it strange to any one who is familiar with our noble Caucus system that he was rather ludicrously disappointed?

Again, the abstract conception of a legislature is that of a body of intelligent men seeking, by amicable debate, the best policy for the public welfare. But actually a hall of legislation is likely to become an unedifying spectacle. Members are reading newspapers, chatting, laughing, and walking about. They are busily writing, rapping for pages, yawning, and sleeping. One may be addressing the chair, and half a dozen may be listening to him. There is a general listlessness and distraction, and the puzzled spectator wonders how anything is ever accomplished. This, too, is of course a disappointment; and as the traveller who has been anticipating a half-imaginary scene beholds the reality, although he may have had experience of legislatures in other countries, he finds that he had expected in a new country and under a different system a more stately and satisfactory assembly.

But if such reasons should be considered a little fine and airy, the explanation may very well be found in the fact that Congress is, in great part, the creation of politicians, not of the people. It is in vain to say that in this country every man ought to be a politician, and that therefore it is a pity to make the word a reproach. In this country, it is true, every citizen ought to interest himself in politics. The man who votes should have some intelligent idea of the subject upon which his vote is cast, which is merely a form of expressing his opinion. This is a universal duty. But the word politician has come to describe those who carry this obligation to excess; who not only attend to their political duties, but to nothing else, and who insist upon managing the similar duties of other people. And not this only, but it describes those who, instead of making politics a duty, make them a trade; who look to them for pecuniary advantage, or for the gratification of a selfish ambition. These classes make politics onerous and odious and perilous. They necessarily degrade the standard of character for public life, and they foster the most enormous corruption. Under their manipulation a seat in Congress is often the fruit of intrigue, of fraud, or of outright purchase. The result is, that, as a rule, the ablest and best men of a party are not those who are elected to high office.

It would be unfair, however, not to recognize that those who are elected are very profoundly influenced by those who are not. If it be true, as De Tocqueville said, that the best Americans are not seen in political life, it is no less true that they are felt in it. The Congress which disappointed the observer whose name was not John Bull turns a very sensitive ear to those who have him his lofty impression of American character. Even the most reckless party manager, who utterly despises the tools by which he shapes results, defers to a vague public of a purer tone so that the conduct of bad men is not wholly bad. Meanwhile, however, the tendency is deplorable; and uncontrolled power and constant success lead such men always more swiftly to total contempt of decency and honor. As able and virtuous men are excluded from public life, ability and virtue will inevitably be less valued. Qualities that are not seen will not be believed to exist. And such men will be more and more excluded as the government of the country passes more and more into the hands of politicians.

The perception of this fact explains a great deal of the Toryism of political thought in this country. An intelligent American Tory, and he may unquestionably be found, says plainly:—"When this Government began it was an experiment. All the leaders knew it and said it. It would have been equally true if they had not. The 'experiment' of popular institutions was a common phrase down to the late war. Does not our respected friend the Easy Chair somewhere say that Mr. Bancroft the historian once remarked that his history must necessarily stop with the formation of the Constitution, because all that follows is experiment? Whether the Easy Chair reported it or not, Mr. Bancroft certainly made the remark. Now, then, what is the result of the experiment? I ask as a philosopher, as a man of science, and I don't care to be referred to the literature of the Fourth of July for an answer. The result is, that the will of the people is no more expressed here than it has been in England during the same time. There the government has been controlled by the most intelligent class of men in the kingdom: here it has fallen from the control of the most intelligent almost to that of the least. Now, then, I prefer the rule of an educated, well-bred, honorable, and consciously responsible class to that of the opposite class; and therefore I think a government of aristocrats is better than one of politicians. Show me the way to throw off the yoke of the politicians and to restore Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson every year to our politics, and I am with you. But I not only do not see such a way, but I think I see that it constantly becomes more difficult to discover. When the experiment began, and we had the traditions of the old Government, the best men in the country were its public representatives; but as the experiment has advanced, and we have outgrown those traditions, I beg leave to doubt whether the same fact can be observed. Perhaps it is not in consequence of the new system; but if, as seems to be true, it is a necessary and invariable coincidence, it is much the same thing. It seems to me therefore that the experiment has failed; and, for one, I am tired of being called the free and independent elector of a happy country which spurns the political slavery of effete despotisms, when I know, my good Easy Chair, that you and I and our excellent neighbors all have rings through our noses, and are led hither and thither to the polls to vote as certain ignorant people, whom we despise, choose to dictate. If that is Toryism, make the most of it!"

This excellent gentleman speaks for many; but the conclusive reply to him is this: that however bad the case may be, yet the government of our politicians at its very worst—excepting in the great city of New York—is not so corrupt as that of the aristocracy in England in its "palmiest days;" and that the general welfare under our system is infinitely greater than under the other. But what an honest Tory says is always worth consideration. And how true it is that we are governed by politicians, and that no honorable man can respect a politician as such!

—In illustration of the character of a public man who may be fairly described as a politician, let us take a conspicuous instance.

It is but a very few years ago that the Easy Chair was sauntering through Fulton Market—which ought to be exterminated, but which is none the less a very curious and interesting spot—and it perceived just before it, and equally loitering, two men, one of whom was very venerable, of a stout figure, not tall, with bushy white hair, and dressed very neatly in black broadcloth; the other younger, taller, of a careless and even lounging gait, but full of respect in his treatment of his older companion. The two passed slowly through the throng, nobody regarding them, and they gazed with evident amusement at the motley spectacle of the market. The Easy Chair recognized them both. The last time it had seen the older man was many a year before, when he came up Broadway under waving flags with military escorts, and amidst peals of music and the acclamations of the people who thronged the sidewalks, and filled the balconies and windows, and stood upon the roofs and wherever his form could be seen. He stood erect in a barouche, with his hat in his hand, blandly bowing upon every side as the procession slowly advanced. It was the eighth President of the United States, Martin Van Buren. He passed, blandly bowing—a man about fifty-five years old, who had grasped the prize which he had so long sought. He was a private citizen past seventy-five when the Easy Chair next saw him, quietly loitering unheeded through the busy Fulton Market.

Mr. Van Buren was a politician, and not of the lowest kind. Politics was his business. To obtain political distinction was his object. Mr. Parton, in his "Life of Jackson," says that, conceding politics to be a game, Mr. Van Buren played fairly. Possibly; but it is a game that forbids nobility and generosity. The strongest light is thrown upon Mr. Van Buren's political character by his letters, which are published in the recent "Reminiscences of James A Hamilton." They are letters written in the unreserved freedom of confidential political intercourse, but they are nevertheless marked by the wariness of the politician. These letters do not leave the impression which Mr. Parton conveys. They are, it must be frankly said, the letters of a politician intent upon his own advancement, and as such they illustrate the essentially unhandsome character of that personage.

The characteristic of the politician is self-seeking. All public questions, the public welfare itself, are subordinate to party interests, and the bearing of those interests upon his personal aggrandizement. This was certainly true of Mr. Van Buren. He had a capital outfit for his career. He was the son of a poor man, and made his own way. He was of an equable temper, and of excellent natural spirits. He was instinctively cautious and shrewd. His manners were bland and winning, and he conciliated good feeling if not confidence. At thirty he was the leader of his party in his county. At forty-six he was Governor of his State. At fifty-one he was Vice-President. At fifty-five he was President. He was personally a kind and agreeable man: but who can help wincing a little to think that of all men in the country just the man who wrote these letters should have been selected for President? It is not that they propose frauds—it is their tone which is humiliating.

Some old gentleman in the western part of the State, who is anxious to know that General Jackson's moral character is quite correct, writes to Mr. Van Buren, who sends the letter to Mr. Hamilton, and asks him to write an answer in his best style. Mr. Hamilton, who had been at the Hermitage, and knew the habits of Jackson's household, complies, but he mentions the name of Mr. Van Buren in the letter. As the letter may get into print, the allusion may in some way be prejudicial to that gentleman: so he suggests that it be stricken out, and adds this significant postscript: "P. S.—Does the old gentleman have prayers in his own house? If so, mention it modestly." This is the true politician. It is saying delicately, "Don't forget the religious gag." When the General was elected Mr. Hamilton was Acting Secretary of State until Mr. Van Buren was able properly to resign his office of Governor and reach Washington to take the place: and during all the correspondence in regard to offices and appointments, Mr. Hamilton says that Mr. Van Buren never made any suggestion whatever in regard to the fitness of the candidates. Fitness is not the qualification which the politician seeks.

It seems, also, that Mr. Van Buren was not at first favorable to the removal of the deposits. Indeed, he had expressed himself against the project. But finding that the General was bent upon it, his lieutenant shrugged his shoulders good-humoredly, said that "the Chief" was inexorable, and it was so much easier drifting with the current—in fact, if "the Chief" has selected a certain person to be his successor, what a goose that person must be to have any opinions which "the Chief" does not like! So Mr. Van Buren approved the removal of the deposits. The relations of Mr. Hamilton with General Jackson were most friendly and familiar. He was of signal service to "the Chief" in many ways, and was naturally of the inner circle of party friends and counsellors. Such was the regard of the President for him that his Excellency told him that he should succeed Mr. Van Buren in the State Department. But this was not to be.

The *coup d'état* by which General Jackson's first Cabinet was changed was very skillfully arranged, and was undoubtedly due to Mr. Van Buren. There would be little reason to doubt this, except that it was a bold measure. Mr. Calhoun had been an aspirant for the Presidency, and had been elected Vice-President. He did not, however, relinquish his hopes, and after the Cabinet was formed, and General Jackson had selected Mr. Van Buren as his successor, it was very apparent that the necessary "pipe" could not be advantageously laid by a Cabinet of which the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy and the Attorney-General were friends of Mr. Calhoun. Yet many were all of the same party, and a party rupture must be avoided. It was plain that if the President asked the resignation of the Calhoun members of the Cabinet, the alarm would instantly be taken, and an opposition would be immediately organized to the intended succession of Mr. Van Buren. How, then, should the Cabinet be purged and a party rupture avoided? This question was most adroitly answered.

The Minister to England wished to return, and England is an excellent nursery for politicians in expectation of the Presidency. It keeps them away from harm, yet in full and honorable view of a grateful country. It was resolved, therefore, that the Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren, the favorite of the President and the head of the Cabinet, with the Secretary of War, the President's old and intimate friend, should resign. Mr. Van Buren wrote the smoothest of letters, which Mr. Parton publishes in his vivacious history of the affair, saying that the question of the successor had arisen, that it would be necessarily perplexing to the administration, and injurious to the public service, if the person favored by the designation of partial friends should remain in the Cabinet, and that, therefore, notwithstanding his unaffected devotion to the interests of his chief, his confidence in that chief's re-election, and his earnest desire to be of the utmost service, the Secretary distinctly beheld the path of duty, in which he should firmly walk, although it led straight away from the dazzling heights of honorable position into self-sacrifice and private life. The truth was, of course, that "the Chief" and the politician whom he had chosen for his successor both believed that to resign the State Department was to make more sure of the White House. And read in the light of this knowledge, Mr. Van Buren's phrase, "I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifice may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy, but I make it my ambition to set an example," etc., is inevitably read with a smile, which is not exactly that of sympathy or of respect.

Of this most vital intrigue in the very court itself, Mr. Hamilton, who had every right to know, knew nothing. He was first apprised of Mr. Van Buren's resignation by common rumor. He wrote to demand an explanation. Mr. Van Buren again he wrote the smoothest and sweetest of letters:—"Without much reflection, thought best not to say anything to any of my friend upon the subject, to avoid those everlasting jealousies by which I have been so much annoyed....I would not for the world that you should for a moment harbor the thought that my confidence in or regard for you, which I have cherished with so much sincerity and disinterestedness, had slackened in the slightest degree." Here are butter and sugar combined. The reader expects to find such a letter signed "Your tenderly attached Van Blatherskite." But the comedy is that, before the end of the letter, Mr. Van Buren incidentally mentions that he *had* said something to a friend in Albany, who told it in confidence to the Legislature! Mr. Hamilton disposes of the matter by saying that Mr. Van Buren concealed from him his intention to resign because the Secretary knew "the Chief's" promise, and feared that Mr. Hamilton would remind him of it if he knew of the intended resignation. Mr. Hamilton had the right to take this view, because in the beginning of General Jackson's administration, when he appointed Mr. Hamilton District Attorney of Southern New York, Mr. Hamilton's affectionate friend, Mr. Van Buren, the Secretary of State, was opposed, because he fancied that as the friendship was known the appointment might be attributed to him, and injure his prospects of advancement with the Democratic party, as his friend was the son of the great Federal leader.

It is ludicrous and pitiful, but it is the way of a politician. It would have been interesting to ask the venerable loiterer in the Fulton Market whether high office obtained by such means, by such incessant sacrifice of generous impulse and careful cultivation of selfishness, was satisfactory. Were those huzzas of a city that equally saluted the Japanese Embassy any reward for the long, long years of plotting? Was there never an obtrusive thought in the mind of the blandly bowing President that he was in no other sense the choice of the people than a forced card is the choice of the player? "I shall stand my game," wrote Mr. Van Buren, after he had been appointed Secretary of State. It was the motto of his life.

When an American is called a politician, we say, this is meant—that his aims are wholly personal, and that he subordinates politics or the public policy to his private advantage. A few such men, of course, closely observing the general indifference or ignorance, quietly "force their game." They make us all vote for the candidates whom they prefer, and with whose success their own individual advantage is allied. The machinery of party is so skilfully contrived that it is very difficult to resist it by organized effort, and the practical remedies are chiefly two—constant discussion of public measures and the sharpest criticism of public men in the press, and the most rigorous individual scratching of the ticket. In this way the military discipline of parties may be broken. If party managers learn by the awful experience of defeat that the intelligent and conscientious citizens who do not come to the primary meetings will not be absolutely controlled by those who do, they will take care that some kind of respect be paid to decency, intelligence, and the general welfare.

If, for instance, in the city of New York, the really public-spirited and well-meaning citizens of every party should resolve that at the next municipal election they would scratch off their tickets the names that ought not to be on them, the results would be most impressive and beneficial. If anywhere corrupt and ignorant and unfit persons are the managers of parties, the procurers of nominations, and, therefore, the real dictators of Governors, Senators, and Presidents, it is because the vast mass of the party adopts without serious question the action of a few interested individuals whom those persons control. We ought all of us, indeed, to go to the primary meetings; but we do not, and, if we did, it is uncertain whether the bullies would not prevail. The individual remedy, then, remains, and pens and pencils, with all their great services to mankind, are never more serviceable than in scratching the names of unworthy candidates for office.

OUTDONE.

An Outlaw Worse than the Famous Hildebrand of Missouri.

The Missourians have made a deal of fuss with their bandit Hildebrand; what with their heavy rewards for his capture, a small army continually scared at him, and all the papers double-leading daily columns about him. Now down in Central Kentucky they have had a *bona fide* brigand, with a disciplined band, since 1862, and have kept it a profound family secret until within a few weeks. At last, however, he is published to the world as a far greater marvel of rascality than Sam Hildebrand, or any other man. His name is Ogden Bridgewater, and he began his career as a bushwhacker at large, as lieutenant to Herbert King, who, with fifteen of his band, was caught and hung at Stanford, Lincoln county, by Ashley's Confederate cavalry, while Bragg's army occupied Kentucky. Bridgewater was captured at the same time, but made his escape by knocking one of his guards senseless, and betaking himself to the mountains near Cumberland Ford. For some years past he has not been seen in Stanford, and it is his boast that the "d—d place" shall never be graced by his presence again by any voluntary act of his own. He lives in the secluded recesses of his forest and mountain home, where the timber and the underbrush are almost impenetrably heavy, affording him secure hiding places and certain avenues of escape from the officers of the law, who have time and again attempted his capture. For the last year his depredations have been so heavy and frequent that citizens of the surrounding country have dwelt in constant apprehension of loss of property. Cattle and horses which have been stolen have been so frequently tracked to his hiding-place, and the traces there lost sight of, that persons have finally despaired of ever recovering property stolen by him or his accomplices, unless by accident or chance. For some time past, the civil authorities of Lincoln county, who have watched his movements and gathered all the information in their power of his band, have been of the opinion that he was at the head of a well-managed organization of thieves, acting in concert with as another leader and leading spirit, and which extends to the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Recent confirmation, which is evidence sufficient to convince any rational man, has been received that such an organization does exist, not only powerful in numbers, but managed with system and cunning. Recently, the Sheriff, with a company of sixty men, made a fruitless expedition to the mountains for the purpose of capturing him. The next morning the wife of Bridgewater boasted that he had friends who would always give him warning of all such expeditions, so that the officers of the law might never put their hands on him. Suspicion does, indeed, point to some men who in society wear the cloak of respectability as being privy to the crimes of this prince of scoundrels. Bridgewater is a man of about forty-seven or forty-eight years of age, height about six feet one inch, weight about 250 pounds, dark of complexion, quick of speech, corpulent and uncouth. Three hundred dollars reward has been offered by the Governor for his arrest and delivery to the jailor of Lincoln county.

SPAIN.

The Situation in this Distracted Country—Stormy Scenes in the Cortes—The Terror of the People.

The following article from the London *Star* of the 12th gives the situation in Spain on that date:—

Every telegram from Spain—although the information is controlled by the Government—justifies the belief that the republican insurrection will not readily yield to General Prim's armed battalions. This gloomy view of the situation is deepened by a perusal of the debates which took place in the Chambers on the proposal of the Government to suspend the legal rights of individual citizens during the continuance of the civil war. The republicans offered a most obstinate resistance to the passage of a measure which subjected them and their friends to the contingency of domiciliary visits and arbitrary imprisonment at the pleasure of the men in power.

As matters stood, no Republican deputy could feel safe, because the Government had already shown its determination—law or no law—to lay hands on political antagonists whose influence it had reason to dread. But it was necessary that the mask of legality should be put on, and that the Chambers should clothe a reactionary measure with the forms of law. This has been done; but it is doubtful whether—after what has occurred—the Government is rendered one whit more powerful by being invested with dictatorial authority. General Prim, to quote his own words, responds with iron to iron, with fire to fire. Nothing remains but for the two parties to fight it out; and although, so long as the army is faithful to its present masters, the ultimate issue of the struggle—however it may be prolonged—cannot be doubtful, that man must indeed be sanguine who can anticipate, as the result, anything less than social misery, commercial bankruptcy, and the establishment for a long while to come of a virtually military government.

The stormy debates which preceded the passing of the bill by which the Chambers surrendered to General Prim and his colleagues the personal liberty of the subject, were distinguished by at least one memorable episode, in which Prim, who has been generally deficient in the faculty of rhetorical expression, rose to the dignity of an orator. Senor Castelar had formally intimated that if the obnoxious bill was carried, the Republican minority would retire from the Assembly. This menace had the effect of calling up Prim, who, in language well calculated to produce a deep impression, entreated his opponents to reconsider their purpose. Their retirement, he said, could only be regarded as a declaration of war. "I would ask them," he said, "not to carry to a head an discord which is going to put us at war the one with the other." He asked the fiery Republicans—men to whom threats are as fuel to the furnace—to remember that, if they left the Chambers, "the Government would have to treat them as enemies, and as enemies who have not the immunity of deputies." It is true that the Constitution is now based upon the monarchical principle; but the facts and tendencies all point in the opposite direction; and so long as the monarchy is without a monarch, the question cannot be looked upon as closed against that discussion to which Prim has put down by the strong arm of power. Senor Castelar could only return one answer to a speech which wounded Spanish pride to the quick; and that answer he gave in the closing words of his reply:—"If there was only the council, I might meet with my friends; but before the menace—never!"

Republican Leaders Murdered.

A telegram from Madrid announces the shooting in cool blood of Cabecillo and Carbajal, two of the insurgent leaders, at Ibi, near Alicante. It is also announced that in the suppression of the outbreak at Saragossa there was "much bloodshed, the artillery having played heavily on the insurgents." A commission of the Cortes is now sitting to consider the question how to deal with the seventeen deputies who have left to take command of bands of insurgents, and it is probable that they will be expelled so soon as they are judicially found guilty. One deputy was killed at Saragossa, and another, deserted by his partisans, has taken refuge in France. It is added that fears are entertained of a rising in Madrid.

"Eternal Dish Washings."

We are not sure that the ladies will thank us for reproducing the following by Rev. T. K. Beecher, as it may be simply repeating a (to them) tiresome truth; but it will show them that at least one man appreciates their real condition in life:—

The quiet fidelity with which "she" will dishwash her life away for "him" is a marvel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman heaviest—no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up jobs, ends them, and takes his pay. This pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day, and draws pay for his day's work. This pay allures him as oats a horse homeward bound. Thus men work by terms and jobs; and although work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go heartily on our journey and count the milestones.

Not so with our mate. She mends our socks, and we put our irrepressible toe upon the darned spot, and she darns it again. "She" washes for the family, and the family makes haste to send back the same garments to be washed again. "She" puts the room in order, and we get it ready to be "rid up" again. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. She has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally stick of life. She washes the same dish three hundred and sixty-five—yes, three times three hundred and sixty-five times every year. No wonder she breaks it and is glad of it! What a relief to say, "I've done with that dish!"—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 300 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,604 25.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,466 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 0
	Cash in bank $116,156 98	
	Cash in drawer 413 95	116,569 73
		$1,647,397 80

DIRECTORS.

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,388 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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Monsieur Chasles' Shakespeare Manuscripts.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

On this subject we have received the following communication from Mr. W. G. Clark, of Trinity College, Cambridge:—

"When M. Chasles gave an account to the Academy of Sciences in Paris of the manner in which he became possessed of the letters purporting to be written by Newton, Pascal, etc., he mentioned that among the papers which he had obtained from the same source were some in the handwriting of Shakespeare. Being in Paris last week, I called upon M. Chasles, and asked to be allowed to see these manuscripts, in order to test their genuineness. M. Chasles most kindly and readily assented, and fixed an hour on the following day for my visit. I went at the time appointed, and spent three hours with M. Chasles in examining the so-called Shakespeare manuscripts. Among these are about a hundred letters, all in French, addressed to Mad'lle de Gournay, the friend of Montaigne, Montaigne himself, Larivey the dramatist, Galileo, and others. All these are signed 'William Shakspere,' 'Shakspere,' and were sold to M. Chasles as originals. For the most part the only date appended is the day of the month, 'ce 15 Juin,' 'ce 20 Mars,' and so on: a few have also the year, but none the place at which they were written. Most of them have the names of the persons to whom they were respectively written at the end, as 'a Mdlle. de Gournay,' 'a Mons. de Larivey,' but there is no address outside any nor any trace of a seal.

"In a letter to Galileo, dated '22 Mai, 1613,' Shakespeare writes to introduce a friend (unnamed) travelling in Italy, and takes the opportunity to send some sonnets of his own composition. The first twelve are from the 'Sonnets' published in 1609, four years before the date of the letter, and are those numbered 1, 2, 7, 8, 23, 24, 34, 44, 45, 46, 64, and 65. In the manuscript each sonnet is written on a separate paper, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 12, in the same order as in the printed editions.

"From the use of the apostrophe to mark the genitive case, and from the spelling generally, I am certain that the writer copied these sonnets from some modern edition. Then comes the following:—

A SONNET.

Like a ring without a finger,
Like a bell without a ringer,
Like a ship which ne'er is rigg'd
Or a mine that's never digg'd,
Like a wound without a tent
Or civet-box which has no scent;
Just such as these may she be said
That lives, ne'er loves, but dies a maid.
WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

"Among the letters of Galileo, 3000 in number, all obtained by M. Chasles from the same source, is one to Mad'lle de Gournay, in which he encloses a translation of these sonnets in French prose. The paper upon which the translations are written has a singular resemblance in size and quality to that upon which the originals are written. I entertain no doubt that the whole are modern forgeries.

"In many of the other letters attributed to Shakespeare, the frauds are gross as a mountain, open, palpable. For instance, there is a letter to Larivey, dated 4 Janvier, 1577, *i. e.*, according to our modern reckoning 1578, when Shakespeare was not quite fourteen years old. The youthful prodigy says:—'Ce que m'avez ecrit de l'origine des spectacles en France m'a porte a faire quelques recherches sur ceux d'Angleterre et vous le communiqueray si me le permettez.' He says that he has heard of the famous Rabelais, and asks his correspondent to send him both Rabelais' works and those of Joachim du Bellay. In another to the same, dated '2 Decembre, 1577,' he says:—'En lisant votre theatre j'y ay trouve des choses qui m'ont porte au desir de marcher sur vos traces, non que j'ave la pretention de vous suivre de pres, mais enfin je me sens entraine vers cette vocation.' He goes on to ask for advice, and for French works to consult. Thus as Newton derived his science from Pascal, so Shakespeare derived his dramatic art from Larivey, and both in their tender years were masters of the French language. In another letter of a still earlier date, '9 Juin, 1576,' addressed to a person not named, Shakespeare, aged twelve, says:—'J'ay lu avec beaucoup de satisfaction et de plaisir les ouvrages que vous m'avez envoyes et qui pour la plupart traitent du theatre. J'ay mis d'abord mes reflexions sur le theatre Francois, ensuite du theatre Italien et sur le theatre Espagnol. . . . . J'ay dessein de me bien penetrer de tout ce qui tient a ce beau langage qui se prete si bien a l'art poetique. C'est vous dire avec quel plaisir j'ay lu les œuvres de Marot, Ronsard, Desportes, Regnier, etc. . . . Aussi, Monsieur, veuillez me tenir au courant de ce qui paraitra de nouveau.' In another letter Shakespeare tells his correspondent that he has often heard of him from Ronsard, 'the poet of Mary Stuart.' Evidently the forger supposed that Ronsard accompanied Mary Stuart to England. He has confounded Mary with her mother, Mary of Lorraine.

"In a letter to Mad'lle de Gournay, dated '20 Mars, 1594, Shakespeare speaks of the death of Montaigne as an event of which he had very recently heard. Now, Montaigne died September 13, 1592. In the same letter he says that a friend of his has translated Montaigne's Essays into English. Florio's translation, to which the allusion is doubtless made, was only published in 1603. Finally, in two letters to Mad'lle de Gournay, dated '12 Juin, 1614,' and '10 Aout, 1614,' he speaks of his intimacy with Mary Stuart, and feeling that he is now at the close of his career, he sends to Mad'lle de Gournay, as a precious deposit, two hundred *'emblemes d'Amour,'* written by Mary Stuart in her own hand for her first husband, Francis II, which she confided to Shakespeare's care, because her new husband (presumably Darnley) was jealous of the affection which she bore to the first. Now, Mary was married to Darnley July 29, 1565, and Darnley was murdered February 9, 1567, when Shakespeare was not quite three years old. It is needless to add that these 'emblemes d'Amour' also form part of this wonderful collection. Among other papers are a hundred 'Devises d Amour,' *i. e.* a hundred French proverbs and sayings relating to love, each written on a slip of paper, with an English translation, and signed 'W. Shakspere.' Here are some specimens:—'18. Amour vainqueur des Dieux. Love conquers the *Goths*.' 23. The French 'devise,' which I omitted to copy, is 'Ce dieu est tout puissant,' or something to that effect, thus translated:—'*Wath* is it *Goth* can't do?' In another we find 'War *encreages* love, meaning, I suppose, 'encourages.' Again, 'Unhappy are those which *is* touched by it'—a remarkable instance of the laxity of Shakespeare's grammar. Again, 'The mouth utters *wahi* the heart feels.'

"Besides what I have mentioned, there are several slips of paper, all signed by Shakespeare, containing materials for a jest book apparently. Here is a sample:—

A Prudent *Warings* (query "Warning").

I am willing to grant you the favour you ask me, said a young lady to her spark, after you have given me what you have not, what you can never have, and yet what it is in your power to give me. Perhaps the spark did not understand that riddle, which meant nothing else but a husband.—W. SHAKESPERE.

"Another, signed also 'Shakespeare,' is called 'Anecdote,' and begins thus:—'A cavalier, that had a very fine woman in his eye, could not forbear telling her that she was wonderful pretty, etc.'

"Monsieur Chasles, who is naturally loth to admit that he has been so grossly imposed upon, still endeavors to convince himself of the genuineness of some, at least, of these documents. He says that the person from whom he received them is a thoroughly illiterate man, whereas it would require considerable knowledge of languages and great erudition to forge such documents. But a man who writes 'wath' for 'what' and 'Goth' for 'God' cannot have a very profound knowledge of English, and the erudition, such as it is, may all be derived from the pages of the 'Biographie Universelle.' If the forger had studied even that with tolerable care, he would have avoided the monstrous anachronisms which I have pointed out. In conclusion, I feel bound to state that I believe M. Chasles to have acted throughout with perfect good faith. His own honesty and simplicity of character have made him the victim of an unscrupulous scoundrel."

COUNCILS AND PILGRIMAGES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The great Œcumenical Council, which a few weeks will now call into activity, will bring into prominence many a strange contrast between historical recollections and modern life. When we read of many hundred venerable fathers of the Church flocking to Rome from East and West in obedience to the summons of the successor of St. Peter, our mind goes back, skipping over such recent events as the assemblies at Trent and Constance, which were in truth little more than partisan meetings of the "caucus" order, to the early memories of Nice and Ephesus and Chalcedon. But how strangely different the external features of modern and ancient solemnities! Then, the meeting of such a number of representatives of the Church in one place, and under one guidance, was matter of peril, adventure, and romance. It involved long absences from their respective dioceses. There were danger from pirates, robbers, heretics, false brethren. Many bishops died on their way to or from the councils. Many had to return to sees desolated by faction or by war. For all round the border of the civilized world lowered the countless hordes of barbarians—Northmen, Huns, Arabs, Vandals—ready to close upon the frontier and break through at any weak point of defense, and rendering at last (as they did for many centuries) the assemblies of councils of any pretension to universality impossible. Now, whatever the spiritual difficulties of the Council of 1869 may be, its physical economy will be managed with all the precision and comfort of a first-class watering-place in a prosperous season. Hundred of excellent persons in decent but somewhat monotonous episcopal costume will arrive by rail and steam, free (in all probability) from let or hindrance of any kind, barring accidents not to be foreseen or expected. They will be fed, boarded, cared for, like the guests in some great hotel establishment. Their expenses—moderate enough, from the perfection to which travelling arrangements have now been brought—will be defrayed willingly by trifling subscriptions on the part of the faithful of their respective dioceses. They will con over their daily telegrams and read their daily newspapers. While intellectual progress, such as we heretics consider it, is undergoing the condemnation of the Syllabus, material progress, which we are commonly apt to connect with it, will supply all its new and marvellous resources to aid the Papal design, by lubricating, in a mechanical point of view, the wheels of the Conncil. It is a strange peculiarity of this century that aged institutions, habits, and practices, which appeared some years ago to be perishing of atrophy and neglect, should be thus aided in recovering their footing by the appliances of modern science, art, and industry. But the Œcumenical Council will afford by no means the only instance of this paradoxical revolution in human affairs.

The report of our Consul at Jedda has recently informed the public that 110,000 pilgrims are estimated to have assembled at Mount Arafat on the occasion of the pilgrimage of last spring to Mecca. This number exceeded by no less than 25,000 that of the pilgrims of 1868. The spirit of Mahometan pilgrimage has thus experienced, and continues to experience, a great revival, simply owing to facilities of transit. The faithful are hurried across Egypt from the west and north by rail and steam. India is furrowed with railways, which bring the devout portion of her thirty millions of Moslems to the coast, thence to be conveyed speedily and safely across the sea of Jedda. From that port to Mecca the old caravan journey must still be accomplished as of yore; but even there the necessity of going ahead begins to be felt, and we are told that the Governor of the Hedjaz is organizing a company, against next spring, for the conveyance of pilgrims in "carriages drawn by camels." "Let them come unto thee on foot," saith the Koran in the chapter of the Pilgrimage, "and on every lean camel arriving from every distant road: and let them pay their vows and pass the ancient house." Modern devotees, we have seen, are beginning to pay their vows after a far more comfortable fashion. And the sanitary arrangements seem to have been improved even more than the locomotive. "Notwithstanding the great heat of the weather," says the consul, "the public health at Mecca was remarkable; the total mortality while the ceremonies lasted amounted only to forty-four." In fact, strange as it may sound, the Arabian, Egyptian, and Indian Governments all watch with considerable anxiety the health arrangements of the pilgrimages. A quarantine physician (Dr. Walerian) looks after the maritime part of the business at Jedda. And the Constantinople Board of Health has informed the various steam companies concerned that "not more than one pilgrim for every two tons of burden can be allowed without subjecting a vessel to quarantine." Those who returned via Suez this year were all "put into quarantine at Moses' Well." Lastly we are informed that the Medina division of the pilgrims "returned as usual by way of Yembo, and as usual were plundered on the road by Bedouin robbers," the only little bit of old-fashioned romance which seems to cling to the great pilgrimage.

Now the noteworthy circumstance in this curious relation is that it denotes a revival in Mussulman devotion, as indicated by outward observance, much of the same order with that which has impelled the West towards councils and synods, and clerical gatherings in general, and processions to miraculous sites, and other great demonstrations which some years ago would have been deemed appurtenances of ages long gone by. We have seen the Church of Rome rise (as far as outward signs of life are concerned) out of the decrepitude which most observers assigned to it sixty or seventy years ago. Similar seems to be the course of events in Islam. When Burckhardt was at Mecca (1814) the number of pilgrims was about 70,000. But it was then in course of diminution: it was commonly supposed and predicted that the observance had grown antiquated, along with the spirit of devotion which engendered it, and that it would in no long time die out. What circumstance has thus suddenly rekindled the old ashes of Mahommedan zeal? It may be that the movement is really in part religious, and that as in the various Christian persuasions, so in that of Islam, there has been something of a renewal of original fervor. But we are inclined to attribute a great deal more to the simple cause to which we first adverted—the inviting ease with which a duty is now accomplished which cost of old so much of time and labor. Philosophers and men of science look on with some astonishment at the recandescence of religious activity which begets both councils and pilgrimages and do not notice how much their own achievements—their victories over space and time—on which they counted for the extirpation of what they deem fanaticism, have really done to assist its manifestations.

But these are only slight eccentric deviations from the general rule which governs the advance of society. No one supposes that the singular reaction which has taken place in respect of the pilgrimage to Mecca will really arrest the slow but certain decline of Mohammedanism. No one, except very superficial enthusiasts, will suppose that the destinies of the Church of Rome, whatever they may be, will be materially affected by the superficial agitation raised by councils and synods and "functions" in general. These things are not really of our day, nor in accordance with that deeper religious feeling which, as we hope, has grown up among us, Catholic and Protestant alike. And the mere mechanical ease with which such matters are now accomplished, by removing the difficulties attending them and effacing their romance, diminishes what effectiveness they might otherwise possess. It stimulates not piety but curiosity and the spirit of meddling, and that half religious, half worldly excitement which has attractions for so many minds. Any movement of this kind can do but little permanent good, but may cause serious, if temporary mischief.

—France would not let the Prince of Wales see the butcher Traupman.

—A man has recovered $7000 from the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company for running over him with a hand-car.

—The best paid people on earth are said to be prima donnas, English bishops, and patent medicine sellers.

GENERALITIES.

"Lick Him Like Fun."

An Eastern youth travelling in the uncivilized regions between here and California, provided himself with a small pistol, so as not to be out of fashion. While he was apparently examining it, but really "showing off," a brawny miner, whose belt was weighted with two heavy six-shooters, asked him what he had there. "Why," replied the young man from the East, "that is a pistol." "Wal," said the rough, "if you should shoot me with that, and I should ever find it out, I'd lick you like fun."

Curious Case of Presentiment.

One of those curious cases of presentiment of which we so often hear has just occurred in Atlanta, Ga. A workman in the railroad shops there persistently said he had a revelation that he should die at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last, and at his request a fellow-workman promised to toll the bell of the works at that hour. The day and the hour came. The man dressed himself in his best, and lay down upon his bed to await the speedy coming of the dread messenger. The solemn note of the bell was sounded, but the man—did not die.

Byron's Heart.

There is to be found in the old English prints a touching story entitled "The Lover's Heart." According to the dying request of the Count de Concey, his heart after death was embalmed and sent back to his mistress as an evidence of his unwavering devotion. It may not be generally known that Lord Byron's heart, after the death of the poet at Missolonghi in 1822, was also taken out and embalmed. The Greeks begged for it, and when it was given to them, they enclosed it in a silver case. Four years later, after the protracted siege of Missolonghi, a sallying party, carrying the relic with them, cut a way with great sacrifice of life through the Turkish lines; but the heart was lost in crossing the marshes.

A Heavy Penalty.

Corporations are not invulnerable to the law because they are opulent, as will be discovered in the following:—

The Hudson River Railroad Company has been mulcted in the sum of $27,819·11, in fines, costs, etc., for over-charging Philo Johnson, a commuter, who, during the year ending May 5, had made 540 trips over the road between the depot at Twenty-ninth Street and Spuyten Duyvel Station, paying at the rate of twenty-five cents a trip in summer and thirty cents in winter. This was in violation of the act of 1857, which fixed the rate at two and a half cents per mile for the winter months and two cents for the summer months. The suit has been pending since May, 1866.

A Fossil Flying Dragon.

The British Museum has lately received the fossil remains of a flying dragon, measuring upward of four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings. The bones of the head, wings, legs, tail, and great part of the trunk with the ribs, blade-bones, and collar-bones are imbedded in dark lias shale from Lyme Regis, on the Dorsetshire coast. The head is large in proportion to the trunk, and the tail is as long as that of the body; it is extended in a straight, stiff line, the vertebral bones being surrounded and bound together by bundles of fine long needle-shaped bones; it is supposed to have served to keep outstretched, or to sustain a large expanse of the flying membrane or parachute which extended from the tips of the wings to the feet, and spread along the space between the hind limbs and tail, after the fashion of certain bats.

Shocking—Positively Shocking!

Will not the reader shudder when he reads this item from the New York *Post*?—

Some very ardent students of physiology are now engaged on what they call "Experimental Helminthology," which seems to mean the cultivation of parasites in the human body and in other animals, for the purpose of tracing their habits and the effects they produce. Even poor Polonius was only invited to supper—"not where he eats, but where he is eaten"—after he had ceased to have any use of his own flesh and blood; and any "convocation of politic worms" that proposes to hold a diet over us might wait, one would think, as long. But those who happen to have an "experimental helminthologist" in their families have no choice; he will be making them subjects of experiments, whether they will or not.

The Savages on the Texas Border.

The Indians upon the Texas border are committing all sorts of outrages upon the people, and the military authorities seem to be powerless to prevent or punish them. On the 24th ult. a party of four mounted Lapans crossed the Rio Grande, eighteen miles above Fort Duncan, and drove off nineteen horses and a herd of cattle, besides killing a number of fine fat cattle in mere wantonness, the property of Mr. Griff. Jones. Mr. Green, whose ranche is eighteen miles north of Fort Duncan, lost thirteen head of horses, also some cattle. On September 20 a six-mule team, loaded with goods for San Antonio, was captured by a strong party of Indians, and the mules and goods carried off. The San Antonio *Herald* of the 9th says:—"Last Saturday week some twenty-five Indians made their appearance on the San Jeronimo, some fifteen or eighteen miles from our city, near Odom's Ranche, and leisurely killed a beef, had a repast, and then drove away six head of horses belonging to Odom, and from the Hornton Ranche, three miles below, seven."

Anna D.'s Attractiveness Ruined.

A Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* says Anna Dickinson has ruined her attractiveness as a speaker by the adoption of a fashionable costume. She used to dress plainly, but at the Music Hall the other night (we quote) "I saw the old-time enthusiasm break out in the audience as the curly head came up the gangway. I could but note how it *broke loose* when the long, sweeping trail rustled and wriggled its way across the platform, past sturdy reformers] and strong-minded women in modest delaines. The effect was like a dash of cold water on the enthusiasm of that audience. In vain the flights of eloquence, in vain the biting sarcasm, the keen wit, the indignant scorn so lavishly bestowed upon those scapegoats 'John Tod' and 'Horace Bushnell.' It was 'Prometheus bound.' The fair lecturess, who can brook no table or desk, stood stiffly and uneasily—fettered and held down by the heavy weight of train stretched out on the platform, while the occasional movements and *kicks* given the appendage only betrayed the inexperience in the management of stage dress."

What the Pacific Road has Done.

The Union Pacific Railroad is succeeding full up to the reliable expectations of its enterprising projectors and builders, and is proving of great value in stimulating the development of the route traversed, which, after all, was the task assigned it. The Kansas Pacific is in operation through Kansas, and is now being extended to a connection with Denver and the Union Pacific. No doubt, in view of the rich mineral resources of Colorado, branch lines will be built to the various mining districts, as is the case in Pennsylvania, and Colorado will become what without railway facilities it never could—a populous and flourishing State.

Arrangements have been made that will lead to the speedy building of the great Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, thus opening up the line of emigration from the seaboard and the West to Montana, Idaho, and Washington. This is believed to be one of the most practicable routes of all the various projected ones, the valleys of the Missouri and the Columbia rivers offering great inducements. Railroads built up Illinois and Iowa, and railroads are now building up Kansas and Nebraska. This is a land of giant enterprises, and all that we have as yet done must be regarded as the prelude only to still vaster things that are to follow. The building of the Pacific Railroad has shown to the world that we can do what we have been talking about.

The Eternal City Waking Up.

The Romans are becoming infected with the progressive spirit of the century. Among important improvements contemplated is the opening of the old commercial port of Ostia, and its connection by a railway with Rome—the Eternal City. Vast hydraulic works are to be executed at that place in order to remove the obstructions of the mouth of the Tiber, at a cost of nine million francs. The port was abandoned in 1612, on account of the accumulations of deposit, which clogged the harbor and formed the bar of Fiumara; moreover, the place was so unhealthy that even laborers fled at night-fall from the pestiferous spot. Among the committee of stockholders of the Ostia Railway and Harbor Company figure the names of the leading and most wealthy Roman princes and nobles, and the Apostolic Chamber has contributed three hundred thousand francs in money to the enterprise. If the undertaking succeeds—and there is no reason why it should not—the advantages to Rome will be inestimable, for the Eternal City will possess a fine port and harbor on the Mediterranean, only a half hour's distance by rail. Passengers can arrive by steamer from New York, and in less than an hour be in their apartments at Rome.

Spirit-Rappings Exposed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"Those who have been in the habit of listening with awe and adoration to the solemn utterances of domestic furniture will read with some surprise a letter in the *Standard*, from Mr. W. G. Faulkner, philosophical instrument maker, in which he states that for many years he has had a large sale for spirit-rapping magnets and batteries expressly made for concealment under the floor, in cupboards, under tables, and even for the interior of the centre support of large round tables and boxes. He has supplied also quantities of prepared wire to be placed under the carpets or oilcloth, or under the wainscot and gilt beading around ceilings and rooms. All these, he says, were obviously used for spirit-rapping; and the connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button, like those used for telegraphic bell-ringing purposes, or by means of a brass-headed or other nail under the carpet at particular patterns known to the spiritualist. These rappers, he adds, when carefully placed, are calculated to mislead the most wary. Then there are spirit-rapping magnets and batteries constructed expressly for the pocket; and these, he tells us, will of course rap at any part of the room. He has also made drums and bells which will beat and ring at command; but these two latter are not so frequently used as the magnets are, because they are too easily detected. We quite believe Mr. Faulkner, but we should like to know who gave him the order for all these wires, magnets, and batteries."

A Diagnosis of that "Deadly Disease."

If we may trust the *Miner*, published at Prescott, in Arizona, a deadly disease has broken out among the Apaches who roam through Arizona Territory, robbing and murdering. The *Miner* reports:—"The sudden death of twelve strapping, murderous Indians, killed in the recent fight, is sufficient cause to stir the blood and gladden the heart of any frontiersman. Then, be it known, that on the 22d day of August last, 'Peace Commissioner Somerby,' who also holds the rank of captain of the 8th Cavalry, with twenty-nine fighting 'friends of Company B, 8th Cavalry, citizens Willard, Rice, and George Monroe, had the very good fortune to get within shooting distance of a band of about thirty villainous Indians, nine of whom were taken suddenly ill, and died on the spot, with their moccasins on. The remainder saved themselves by flight."

The "sudden illness" was perhaps "lead poisoning." There is a grim humor in calling a dragoon captain a "Peace Commissioner," which reminds us of the answer of a Montana miner who was asked if there were not some good Indians in the Western country:—"There are no good Indians but dead Indians," he sententiously replied.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cristield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·20, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fifth House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Bloomsburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, as the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 5·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 1·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with Accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·35 and 8·45 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·30 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 1·05 P. M., passing Reading at 4·00 and 7·05 A. M. and 4·05 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·35 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HAGGERTY.

His Escape from Custody—An Investigation into it Before Judge Allison.

In the Court of Common Pleas this morning President Judge Allison notified Officer William R. Thomas that the manner of Jimmy Haggerty's escape on Saturday was a matter calling for a public investigation in order to see how far, if at all, he, Mr. Thomas, as an officer of this Court, was responsible for it, and directed him to find and bring forward those persons who were present and witnesses to the occurrence. Mr. Thomas at once set about to secure the attendance of these persons, and at 12 o'clock brought them before his Honor.

Mr. Thomas, being sworn first, said:—I was the officer in charge of Haggerty on Saturday; the first intimation I had that Haggerty was to be brought to Court was from Mr. Clifton, the prison-keeper; the Clerk of the Court gave me an order for Haggerty and a man charged with desertion; brought them up in the van together; I was directed by the clerk to bring him into the old court-room and notify Judge Brewster; the van was stopped at the gate of the enclosure at the side of the court; immediately the crowd collected from Chesnut street and all parts around and blocked up the passage-way from the street; Mr. Clifton was standing at one side of the door and a prison watchman I thought was immediately behind me; when the door of the van was opened and Haggerty leaped out, the crowd parted to let him pass, and immediately closed to prevent me from following; he ran across Chesnut street to the American Hotel, and I made my way after him; the crowd in front of the restaurant parted to let him through and then closed again and began a sham fight, so that I could not get through after him; I went down to the hotel door and ran through, and inquired of the treasurer if he had passed that way; but, learning that he had not, I went into the basement and learned that he had fled through by that way and into Minor street; I was not assaulted; but when Haggerty jumped the van some one pushed my hat over my eyes, and I was jostled about; in Chesnut street I drew my revolver, but refrained from shooting for fear I might shoot some innocent person.

Mr. Keppart, a merchant in Market street, above Fifth, said that he observed a man with a buggy standing in front of his store, from an early part of Saturday morning until about noon, when a man came walking up from towards Fifth street, walking slowly and looking anxiously about him until he saw the buggy, when he jumped into it, and drove off. An attempt was made to stop the buggy, but it failed. The gentleman here described the man who got into the buggy, which description answered that of Haggerty.

George W. Erickson, a member of the bar, said he saw Haggerty run from the van to the American Hotel restaurant; the crowd in front of the hotel, consisting of about fifty persons, parted to allow him to pass through, and then closed up again and engaged in a fight, using umbrellas and striking each other so as to prevent his pursuers from following him.

Henry S. Dechert, another member of the bar, said he was leaving the District Court, and was about to enter the passage-way leading to the street when the prison van drove past him and stopped by the old Criminal Court-room; a crowd collected about the van, and a shout was raised, and simultaneously with the shout a man ran from the crowd into Chesnut street; the crowd stood with their arms akimbo and were looking into the street as if they wished to appear indifferent to what was going on. Presently Officer Thomas burst through the crowd and ran after the fugitive, who ran to the American Hotel, where the crowd permitted him to pass and then closed up and made the pretended fight. Mr. Thomas pursued and dashed into the crowd in front of the restaurant. No doubt the movement of the crowd was a preconcerted one, and no one officer could have recaptured the prisoner. Mr. Thomas did all that could possibly have been done, and that at the peril of his life.

William B. Mann, Esq., was sworn, and said that on Saturday about the middle of the day he was in the new court-room and was startled by a sudden shout of fire coming from the neighborhood of the old court-room, sounding as if made by many persons, and instantly everything was quiet; persons looked out of the court-room to see a sudden flame; about twenty minutes afterwards Mr. Thomas entered the court-room pale and excited, physically prostrated and appearing as though he had made some violent bodily exertion.

James McGlinn testified that he saw a man run through the basement of the American Hotel about noon of Saturday.

Charles F. Bower said he saw Haggerty running down Minor street from the American Hotel, and then down Fifth to Market.

Another gentleman, who was standing just above the American Hotel, said he saw Haggerty running into the American Hotel; some one seized his coat by the lapel and struck at him; the crowd about the door consisted of about fifty persons.

Thomas Price said he saw Haggerty and the man enter Minor street from the American Hotel. He did not know who Haggerty's companion was. Haggerty went in a kind of trot, and the other man held his umbrella over him, and told him to take his time.

Robert Garrison said he saw Haggerty leap from the van and run to the American Hotel; in front of the restaurant he tripped and fell under an express wagon, and instantly got up and started down Chesnut street, but afterwards he ran into the hotel.

The investigation was here postponed until to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A horse became frightened at Eighth and Race streets last evening, and broke his wagon into a thousand pieces on the corner, and sped as if the devil was after him, up the latter.

—An election for one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Major, will take place on November 2d, to fill vacancies and complete the organization of the 6th Regiment.

—The south Second street market is infested with pickpockets. On Wednesdays and Saturdays they "work" there. The police are after them.

—The Congressional select Committee on American Navigation Interests will hold a session in this city on Tuesday, December 7.

—Thirteen of the Philadelphia legislators met at the Girard House on Saturday, and agreed to support Mr. Robert J. Mackey for retention as State Treasurer.

—Match game of base ball this afternoon between the Athletics and Atlantics at Seventeenth and Columbia avenue.

—The Ridge Avenue Railway Company have indicted the sale of newspapers on the cars of that corporation. Old fogyism.

—The Southwark Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 24, will house a new carriage to-day, presented to them by the Active Association connected with that company.

—The Visiting Committee of the Fire Association will visit the fire companies of Frankford and Germantown on Wednesday.

—Jimmy Haggerty has not yet been captured—nor is it known whether the police have any clue to his whereabouts.

MILITARY VISIT.—It is announced officially in the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York that the 1st Regiment of Artillery of that State, under the command of Colonel Daniel W. Teller, will make an excursion *en masse* to Philadelphia this approaching spring. It will be received in this city by the Governor, and it will proceed to Camp Curtin, where it will stay one day, and thence return home to New York via Harrisburg. The trip will occupy four days. The present strength of the regiment, as shown on the 15th instant, on the occasion of the annual inspection, was as follows:—Battery A, 51 men; B, 102; C, 69; D, 52; E, —; F, 57; G, 48; H, 63; I, 69; K, 91; band, 16. Total strength, 613 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Diehl is the second officer in command. A genial and warm welcome at the hands of our volunteers may be promised.

A MEMORIAL SERMON.—The vestry of the venerable corporation of Christ Church parish have selected Rev. George Leeds, D. D., LL. D., the present rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, and a former rector of St. Peter's Church of this city, to deliver a memorial sermon on the Rev. Benjamin W. Dorr, D. D., the late rector, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock, at the church, in Second street, above Market. Dr. Leeds was for several years on terms of the warmest intimacy with the lamented deceased, as rector of the adjoining parish, and a fine specimen of pulpit oratory may be expected on the part of this eminent divine on the mournful occasion.

COMMITTED.—Deborah Mack and Thomas Hyde, with six others, have been committed by Alderman Carpenter upon suspicion of larceny. The circumstances are as follows:—Deborah keeps a place at No. 241 South Front street, up stairs, and Thomas keeps down stairs. A chap from New York visited the house, and while there was seized, so it is alleged, by Hyde and another rough, and held. Deborah embraced the chance to rifle his pockets of some change and several pension papers. When he escaped he lodged information with the police, and Sergeant David, of the Third district, made a descent on the place, capturing the parties whom the Alderman committed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The iron-clad Miantonomah which has been repairing at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is to be put in commission immediately. The United States revenue steamer Mahoning has been ordered to Chester for repairs and alterations. She has been on duty at New York and Newport during the past summer. The United States revenue steamer Seward is now at New York, where she has been since July, but will return to this station on the return of the Mac'ulloch to New York from Wilmington, where she is watching the Cuba.

DEATHS OF AGED PERSONS.—The recent cold and damp weather has proved fatal to many old persons in our midst.

October 24,	Mrs. Hannah Bane,	aet 72
" 24,	Mrs. Margaretta T. Nef,	" 81
" 24,	Hannah Rhoads,	" 74
" 24,	John Seybert,	" 77
" 24,	Thomas Vance,	" 80
" 22,	William Wernwag,	" 70
" 23,	Richard Wethrill,	" 81
" 23,	Rev. Thomas A. Kyle,	" 72
" 22,	Joshua G. Hacker,	" 88
" 25,	Jane Thomson,	" 92

are all announced in this morning's papers as having died on the dates affixed.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A man giving the name of Richard Page was arrested this morning by Reserve Officer Williams at an office on Walnut street, on a charge of swindling. He had a subscription book, and represented himself as an officer of the Spring Garden Soup Society, and was seeking to obtain contributions for that association. He was taken before Alderman Dougherty, who held him for a further hearing on the 29th inst.

MAYOR FOX'S POLICE.—Some half dozen additional appointments to the police force have been made by the Mayor, as follows:—

William D. Brandt, First district.
John Donegan, Sixth district.
James Ellis, Sixth district.
Joseph C. Todd, Eighth district.
Jacob G. Wolf, Ninth district.
Nicholas Meagher, Ninth district.

ROBBED.—At the S. W. corner of Sixteenth and Federal streets is a provision store, and at the southeast corner of the same street is a liquor store. Mr. John McMahon is the proprietor of both places. On Saturday morning before daybreak both were entered and robbed. The thieves carried off a quantity of provisions, a certain amount of liquor, a coat, and about $9 in money.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.—At eight o'clock on Wednesday evening next the marriage ceremony of Mr. J. Riley Weaver and Miss Anna Simpson, daughter of Bishop Simpson, will take place at Spring Garden M. E. Church. President Grant and his lady are expected to be present on the happy occasion. A reception will be held from nine to eleven o'clock at the residence, No. 1801 Mount Vernon street.

ARRESTED.—This morning, between one and two o'clock, the hotel of Mr. Thomas Smyth, at the southeast corner of Juniper and South streets, was entered by a burglar, who climbed in over a transom. He made so much noise that Mr. Smyth was awakened and captured him. His name is George Hasson. He will appear at the Central Station this afternoon.

NEW CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Mr. Roach preached his first sermon to the congregation of St. Paul's P. E. Church yesterday morning to a large audience. It was warmly approved of by those who were fortunate enough to be present, and it is deemed certain that this divine will soon place this church in the foremost rank of our city parishes.

RUNAWAY.—This morning about 9 o'clock a pair of horses attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. Watson, of No. 1517 Vine street, ran away at Thirteenth and Arch streets, upset the vehicle and slightly injured Mr. Watson and his colored driver, John Lewis. They were removed to their homes.

A "MOLL."—Mary Brown, who puts up somewhere about Seventh and Shippen streets, has been committed to prison by Alderman Bonsall to answer the charge of stealing $10 from William H. Smith. Smith went to see the elephant, and saw it.

WITH A BRICK.—As Mr. John O'Neill and his wife were passing Tenth and Federal streets last evening, a certain John McNamara threw a brick which struck Mr. O'Neill and hurt him. Alderman Bonsall committed McNamara.

FIRE.—Shortly after midnight a fire was discovered in the office of the coal yard of Russell & Bro., No. 746 South Broad street. An incendiary had evidently started it. Damage trifling.

SERIOUS ILLNESS.—We regret to learn of the continued serious indisposition of Colonel James Page, so long prominent in all spheres of usefulness in our city.

CARELESS.—During Saturday and Sunday nights ten places were found and reported open in the First Police district.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Interesting Case—Monopoly in the Shipping of Seamen.

Daniel Tracy vs. William Blanchois.—In this case, which was tried in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Peirce, plaintiff claimed the sum of $90, money received by defendant—advance pay for three sailors at $30 each. The facts as detailed by the witnesses were that plaintiff paid the advance to Blanchois, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house on Almond street, below Second, and is secretary of the Landlords' Association. Mr. Tracy shipped the men on board the barque Imperador, but the men were driven on the vessel or compelled to leave by the acts of the Boarding-house Association. Mr. John O'Grady, the President of the association, was present, and one of the witnesses testified that O'Grady said to plaintiff, "You old ——, you shan't have these men go on the vessel; they shan't go." He also said to the men, "I will get you another voyage up the Mediterranean or somewhere else. You needn't be detained if you leave the vessel." He assisted very actively in preventing Mr. Tracy from getting the men on board, and keeping them there. John Little, a runner for one of the members of the association, and who, it was testified, *is now on the police*, was present, and took the baggage of the men ashore. Also Thomas Boyle and other members of the association. The men then went to Blanchois' boarding-house, and in a few days afterwards he reshipped them, receiving $90 additional advance, but had refused to pay back to Mr. Tracy the $90 received from him. Mr. Tracy is not a member of the Landlords' Association. It appeared in evidence that the members of the association had adopted a rule (this was testified to by Mr. Blanchois, the Secretary), by which members of the association were not allowed to permit any of their boarders to go to sea in a vessel, through the agency of any person not connected with the association.

His Honor Judge Peirce, in charging the jury, said before this case was tried he had supposed that Philadelphia was a free port, but this case shows that there is a combination or association of men established for the purpose of monopolizing to themselves the shipping of men. He was free to say to the jury that under the evidence in this case, there was sufficient to ground an indictment in the Criminal Court against members of this association for conspiracy. No body of men has the right to prevent others from engaging in legitimate business. He instructed the jury that Mr. Blanchois, as secretary, was presumed to know that there would or might be trouble in the shipping of these men, and it was evidence of bad faith on his part when he received the money. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, $103·95—being the $90 and interest. Alexander R. Cutler, Esq., for plaintiff. John Cochran, Esq., for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The list of homicide cases was begun this morning.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Annie Peoples, charged with the murder of James Welsh. The allegation was that the prisoner, an inmate of No. 1632 American street, on the 4th of June threw a lighted coal oil lamp at deceased, which broke, and the flaming oil covering his person burned him so badly that he died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 23d of the same month.

The Commonwealth did not deem this a case that called for the death penalty, and proposed to press only for a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The only witness examined up to the adjournment of the Court was Dr. Shapleigh, who simply testified in regard to the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased.

"THE WORLD."

What the Leading Democratic Journal of New York has to Say upon the Philadelphia Judiciary.

The New York *World* of this morning contains the following editorial:—

Every now and then our friends in the City of Brotherly Love indulge in a self-complacent fling at what they are pleased to style the corruptions, or at least the indirections, of the New York judiciary. We are by no means disposed to run a tilt upon this subject, being painfully conscious that the administration of the law here is not above reproach. But, if the rumors which reach us from Philadelphia have any shadow of foundation, it surely does not become the censors of that loyal community to say much about the purity of the ermine. There are all sorts of pernicious influences which affect judicial independence. Here, where there are huge gold pools and gigantic stock operations, one sort of influence operates. There, where twopenny considerations exercise control, the sinister agency, though quite as active, is more minute. A very small price—an insignificant office or job—buys a Philadelphia judge; but still he is as much bought as if the price were enormous.

The local tribunal in Philadelphia which has jurisdiction of contested election cases is made up of four judges, of whom three are radical Republicans and one a Democrat. The radicals are Allison, Brewster, and Peirce; the Democrat, Ludlow. Before this bench came the contested election of 1868, involving seven of the most valuable offices in Philadelphia. For a year has the contest continued; and within the last few days, after the returns—genuine or fraudulent, we do not pause to inquire—indicated that Geary was Governor, the decision is made, and six out of the seven Democratic incumbents are ousted; giving to the radicals the District Attorneyship, Collectorship of Taxes, Controller, City Solicitor, and Commissioner. Much feeling exists as to the first position, the Democratic incumbent being a gentleman who, in more ways than one, had the confidence of all parties in the community.

As a reward for this decision, it is perfectly understood that one of the judges is to be appointed by Governor Geary his Attorney-General. This is job number one, and is rather the largest operation among these Pennsylvania purists. Then, too, there is a vacant circuit judgeship, which, being for life, is preferable to a ten years' term. This is to be given, unless New Jersey mutinies, to another of these judges. Thus, by large rewards, two out of three of the radical administrators of justice are to be provided for—the third, Mr. Peirce (an amiable and simple-minded man, whose fanciful scruples, it is said, saved the Democratic Mayor), being left out in the cold.

But this is not all. There is an ancient apothegm about taking care of the pennies as well as the pounds; and these radical judges, besides their visions of professional and judicial preferment, like Mrs. Gilpin, have a frugal mind and think of the small jobs too. On the very day of the decision, one of the successful candidates writes to one of the judges who has just decided in his favor to inquire what he shall do for him, and in a few hours afterwards the judge's nephew is appointed to a good place. So with a pet student of one of the other judges.

Really, it strikes us that hereafter Philadelphia had better be silent as to judicial purity. Last year its Supreme Court disgraced itself by a partisan outrage. Now the lower ermine is bedraggled. Nor is this all. Over this subordinate tribunal the Supreme Court of the State exercises a revisory jurisdiction by what lawyers know as a process of certiorari—a writ which, removing the whole record, cannot be issued but by the allowance of a judge of the higher court. The Supreme Court met at Pittsburg, three hundred miles away, on Monday, the 18th. The judges who resided in Philadelphia remained till the last moment at their homes, leaving there on Saturday, at 11 o'clock. The instant they had gone, at noon on that very day, without previous notice, though it had been promised, and in order to elude the operation of the revisory process, the inferior tribunal pronounced its judgment.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Horrors on Shipboard—Mutiny, Murder, and Suicide.

The St. Helena *Guardian* of the 2d ult. relates a sad story, perhaps the saddest that has ever been recorded in connection with the traffic in human flesh. The French barque Tamaris, Captain Rannie, left Macao on the 6th of February, 1869, with three hundred emigrants, a Chinese doctor, and a Portuguese interpreter, besides eighteen in crew. According to the account of those of the seamen who are still on board the Tamaris, everything passed on pleasantly until, within about 270 miles of the Isle of Java, a revolt broke out among the free emigrants, who seemed to have got the best of it, the crew taking to the boats, deserting the ship, and leaving their unfortunate Captain, who either did not wish or was not able to abandon his ship, a ready prey to these enraged semi-savages. What happened to this unfortunate we cannot learn for certain; according to the interpreter on board the Tamaris, he was cut up and thrown overboard. Thirty days these savages remained in possession of the ship, when they were captured by a Dutch man-of-war, which had been sent in pursuit. The Dutch found a Chinese installed in the late Captain's quarters, but could not discover the slightest trace of Mr. Rannie. They placed him and the other leaders of the revolt into irons, and took the ship to Padang. At Padang the remains of the former crew, who had landed in Java, here rejoined their ship. A new captain and chief officer were appointed, and the ship started in pursuit of her destination on the 15th of June. By this date the number of coolies had been reduced, by arms and disease, to 245. Out of this number scores jumped overboard and committed suicide when they found that they were to proceed on their voyage. Scores of others have died of what a coole ship captain phlegmatically would call the effects of opium. There now remain on board the Tamaris seventy-five emigrants alive. Much as we deprecate the murder and wholesale loss of lives on board this ship, we would almost hail the occurrence as a blessing to humanity, were those who are now engaged in this horrid trade to take a lesson from this story and abandon it forever. If the charterers of this ship are not inclined to profit by the moral lesson of the story of its voyage, they will most probably have to learn by the pecuniary one it teaches them.

RATHER ABRUPT.

Sudden Ending of an Unprofitable Circus Season.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 23.

At 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the Sheriff of Hamilton county served a writ of attachment upon the proprietors of Thayer's Circus, and seized the whole property. The writ was issued at the suit of Clary & Reilly, of New York, who had a claim against them for printing, amounting in all to $2926. Deputy Sheriff Strickland served the writ, and made arrangements to hold the usual evening performance. The audience was large, but not remunerative, the greater portion being friends of the new proprietor, who insisted upon patronizing his show without incurring any expense. The receipts amounted to $125.

Yesterday the sheriff proceeded to take charge of the animals and other property. The baby lions were comfortably housed at John Robinson's, on College street. The contract for feeding horses and other animals was given to the employés of the proprietors. The wagons and other property were stored, and a force of watchmen employed to take care of all. So, in an unexpectedly sudden manner, Thayer & Co.'s Circus and Menagerie is placed in winter quarters.

Following the first suit came eight others by employés. Franklin J. Bowes brings suit for $750, for five weeks' services as equestrian manager, and for the use of trained horses, as well as for services of his wife as equestrienne, for all which he was to receive $150 a week; Charles Abbot, the clown, sues for $363, balance on account for services at $30 a week; Frederick A. Dubois sues for $505, as a balance due on $1000 for services as advertising agent from April till October; Joseph H. Neal, gymnastic performer, sues for a balance of $425, at $35 per week; Joseph Bureau, also a gymnastic performer, at the same pay, sues for a balance of $320; Charles H. Lowry, equestrian, at same pay, sues for a balance of $200; and James Blakely sues for $600, on a judgment recovered elsewhere. Attachments issued in all these cases. We learn, also, that proceedings will be instituted to dissolve the partnership, and the appointment of a receiver to sell the whole property.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Commissioner of Highways, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, on MONDAY, November 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the contract to pave Thirty-first street from Bridge street to Powelton avenue.
Owners of property are requested to be present at time and place.
JOHNSON & BRO.,
10 25 5t* Contractors.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,171,415·56
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate, productive	132,121·10	
		$1,944,536·66
Legal-tender Notes and Certificates	346,174·00	
National Bank Notes	24,399·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	7,949·19	
Premiums	9,925·00	
Due from other Banks	399,912·29	
		788,359·48
Expenses and Taxes		27,203·93
Total		$2,760,100·07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000·00
Circulation		417,500·00
Deposits		1,268,848·91
Surplus fund	$19,713·61	
Profit and loss	50,037·55	
		73,751·16
Total		$2,760,100·07

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1869. 10 18 mw6t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 3m5

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6rp

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 12trp*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Yerger Case—Decision by the Chief Justice—Forthcoming Report on the Pacific Railroad—Old Ben Wade on Cuban Recognition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yerger Case and the Question of Jurisdiction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Yerger case, and took ground that the civil court had jurisdiction notwithstanding the act of Congress and the notwithstanding the fact that Mississippi is under military rule. The question will now come up on the motion to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, which will, it is thought, be sustained by the court. It is understood that the court stood five to three on the question of jurisdiction.

Thomas Ewing

has so far recovered as to be able to appear in the Supreme Court again. His son, General Ewing, will read his argument in the court on the case in which he was engaged when he was struck with paralysis.

Old Ben Wade

is among the recent arrivals, and was at the White House to see the President. Ben thinks it about time for the administration to take action on the Cuban question. He says the only point to be decided is, whether the Cubans have reached a point in their revolution which entitles them to recognition. He insists that the Neutrality laws have nothing to do with this, but that it is a matter of judgment for the President and his advisers.

The Pacific Railroad.

The "eminent citizens," as the Pacific Railroad Commissioners are called, are in session at the Interior Department to-day, deliberating upon their report to be made to the President. It is stated that while the report will show that the road is as good as a new road could be expected to be, the Commissioners will recommend that the company be compelled to put enough work on it to make it in all respects first-class. They will prepare estimates of the amount which should be expended on different parts of the road to bring it up to the proper standard.

Secretary Fish

was closeted with the President for a long time this morning, on business connected with his department.

Chief Justice Chase's Decision in the Yerger Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Chief Justice Chase read an elaborate opinion to-day in the Yerger case, to the effect that the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the Constitution and Judiciary act of 1789, and that the act of 1867, repealed by that of 1868, does not operate to take away the jurisdiction of this Court in the matter of a habeas corpus, which is among our most valuable rights, and which is guarded both by the Constitution and statute. The merits of the case were not involved in the opinion. Mr. Phillips, of counsel for Yerger, remarked that he had invited a conference to-morrow morning with the Attorney-General, before further action in the case. The motion for a writ of habeas corpus is pending.

FROM CANADA.

The Quebec Treasuryship.

QUEBEC, Oct. 25.—Hon. M. Demkin has resigned the Treasuryship of the Province of Quebec, and has been appointed Secretary of State in the Dominion Cabinet.

FROM THE WEST.

Thanksgiving in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 25.—Governor Hayes to-day issued a proclamation setting apart the 18th of November as a day of thanksgiving.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	188½	Western Union Tele.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	30½	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	65½
Ph. and Rea. R.	94½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	69½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	81½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	100½	Adams Express	56
Chi. and N. W. com.	71¾	Wells, Fargo	26¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84	United States	58
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¾	Gold	130¾
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84½	Market dull.	
Pacific M. S.	59¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Leh 6s, '84	85	100 sh Leh Val. b60.	52¾
8 sw.	82½	35 do.	52
$2,000 City 6s, New.	100½	31 do. allot. Mon.	52
$14000 Pa Cp 5s, 5 sw	92½	200 sh Locust Mt.	
100 sh Read R. b30.	48¾	8 sw.	45
250 do. s.c.	48¾	100 sh Cata Pf.	35½
100 do. s30.	48¾	100 sh St Nich Cl.	3 1-16

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Le gold 1	95	$500 N Penna 7s	89
$4000 C & A 6s, '83	85	180 sh Leh Val. allot.	52
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	84	lots	52
$1000 City 6s, New.	100½	1 do.	52
$2000 do.	2d 100½	10 sh Mor Cl Pf.	57½
$100 do.	100½	100 sh Penna R.	55¼
$12000 Wilm R 6s, '85, va issues	92	10 sh Cam & Am.	129
		27 sh O C & A R.	38

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm1 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
PARLOR CARPET BILLIARDS, a substitute for a Billiard Table.
A full size and complete PORTABLE BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, cues, etc., $15 to $40.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwa6m PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also. WOOL SACKS.
1 28

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Troubles Apprehended in Paris—Precautions by the Military Authorities—England's New Spanish Minister—The Late Earl of Derby.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Naval Court Martial—President Grant and the Maryland Fair—Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

FROM EUROPE.

The Late Earl of Derby.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Nearly all the metropolitan papers have obituary notices of the late Earl of Derby.

Death of a Professor.

John Conington, Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, died yesterday, aged 45.

England's Minister to Spain.

Austen Henry Laird, the author, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

Paris Frightened.

Fears of a revolt at Paris on the 26th are diminishing. The government is taking every precaution to guard against any disturbance of the public peace. Marshal Bazaine has been authorized to use his cannon without mercy, if need be.

Napoleon.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Emperor arrived at the Tuileries to-day.

Troubles Ahead in Paris.

M. Pietre, Prefect of Police, has issued a proclamation, which has been widely circulated throughout this city, stating that, in view of the proceedings expected on Oct. 26, and which are likely to disturb the public peace, the authorities inform the people of Paris that measures will be taken to insure respect for law and the maintenance of tranquillity. Good citizens are requested to be on their guard against imprudent curiosity, and not to expose themselves to consequences that may result by the enforcement of the law against mobs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspended for Three Years.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In the case of Captain Frank Maurice, of the United States Marine Corps, who was recently tried by general court-martial at Pensacola on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the court found a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

Secretary Robeson approves the finding of the Court, but, in consideration of the previous good character of Captain Maurice mitigates the sentence to suspension from command, rank, and duty for three years.

President Grant and the Maryland Fair.

A committee from Baltimore representing the Maryland Agricultural Society and the Maryland Institute for the promotion of agricultural arts, called on President Grant to-day and tendered to him an invitation to attend the inaugural exercises of the revival of their State Agricultural Society on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The President thanked the committee for their courtesy, but stated that he would be unable to avail himself of the invitation.

Iron and Steel Rails.

Hon. S. M. Felton and Major Henry McAllister, Jr., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, had an interview with Secretary Boutwell this morning relative to the undervaluation of foreign steel, and partial evasions of duty in iron and steel rails. Mr. Boutwell stated that he was thoroughly investigating the subject, to which his attention had previously been called, and it was his intention to carry out the law in letter and spirit.

Naval Orders.

The following officers now unattached to regiments are assigned to duty in connection with the registration and election in Mississippi:—Captain Francis W. Weir, First Lieutenants John Pulford, John P. Walker, Ephraim Williams, and A. E. Niles.

Army Order.

Brevet Colonel A. Barnitz, 7th Cavalry, is ordered to take charge of cavalry recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

FROM NEW ENGLAND

The Massachusetts Union League.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The Union Republican League has issued an address, in which it opposes prohibition, discards the Gubernatorial question, but counsels activity in receiving members of the Legislature who will vote for liberal legislation on the liquor question.

The Coliseum Lottery.

The announcement that J. L. Merguire, a builder and lumber dealer, is the new owner of the Coliseum, does not give much satisfaction to those who paid one dollar apiece for their tickets. Mr. Merguire, in company with some others, entered into an arrangement with the association whereby they agreed to buy all the tickets remaining unsold on the morning of the drawing at a certain price, said to be something like eighteen cents apiece. It is said that quite a large number fell to Mr. Merguire in this way, and that he was the most extensive owner of tickets.

Suicide.

During the Saturday night trip of the steamer Bristol, while about midway on the sound, a woman in elegant attire jumped overboard from the quarter-deck. The steamer was at once stopped, and for an hour and a half search was made for her, but she was seen no more. It was impossible to obtain any information as to who she was.

Rescued.

Charles F. Harner, a seaman on board the ship Puritan, bound for Melbourne, last August fell overboard off Cape St. Roque, unnoticed, and after being in the water fourteen hours, was picked up by a wrecking lighter, and subsequently taken to Rio Grande. He arrived in Boston this morning to the surprise of his friends and the owners of the ship.

Be Wary.

The silly story that the General Post Office would pay a certain sum (generally stated at $300) to any person who would produce in one lot a million of cancelled post office stamps, has been afloat for the past eight or ten years, and contradiction does not seem to put a quietus to it, ridiculous as it is. The department receives repeated inquiries respecting the subject, and it is not a great while since a lady applied with $9,000 cancelled stamps, desiring to obtain a pro rata amount of the $300.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New York Money and Stock Market—European Quotations of This Evening.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railroading Affairs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—At a meeting held in Cleveland last week, the directors of the Lake Shore Railroad decided to consolidate with the Toledo, Wabash, and Western, on the basis of 100 for Lake Shore and 75 for Wabash. The consolidation will take place on January 1, when the Lake Shore will make a dividend of 4 per cent. It is denied that Horace F. Clarke was elected President of the Lake Shore road.

The Money Market.

Money is fairly active at 6@7 per cent., and there are anticipations of a greater degree of stringency, owing to the outflow of currency to the South and West. Gold opened at 131⅛, but declined to 130¼ on limited business. The feeling is decidedly bullish, and rumors of another clique are rife. Loans 5 per cent. for carrying. Governments firmer, and moderately active. Stocks opened buoyant on Vanderbilt, but in consequence of a break in Lake Shore, which fell to 91⅝, the market reacted to about closing prices of Saturday.

The balance of the list is steady, with a fair business doing. Pittsburg Railroad has declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. in scrip, but as the rule of the Exchange requires that no road should issue new stock without giving the Exchange thirty days' notice, there was a disposition to run Pittsburg from the list. Finally the matter was referred to the Governing Committee.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Great Contest Between the Athletics and Atlantics of Brooklyn.

Special Telegraphic Report to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS—3·45 P. M.—Between five and six thousand people are on the grounds to witness the game between the Athletic and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn. The game commenced at 2·35. Theodore Bomeisler, Umpire. Atlantics to bat.

First inning—Atlantic, 2; Athletic, 1.
Second inning—Atlantic, 1; Athletic, 1.
Third inning—Atlantic, 0; Athletic nothing.
Fourth inning—Atlantic, 6; Athletic, 2.
Fifth Inning—Atlantic, 4; Athletic, 2. The Atlantics batting and catching splendidly; Athletics muffing.
The Atlantics have knocked two balls over the fence thus far.
Sixth Inning—Atlantic, 12; Athletic,